The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873. NUMBER 324.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights.

Attractive Auction Sale OF Beautiful Lots, EACH 50 FEET FRONT, IN Vincennes Road Addition, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON THE GROUNDS, On Saturday, July 12, 1873, BY C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These Lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated MORGAN PARK on the east, and are in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. The new Military Institute, the corner stone of which was laid on Saturday, June 28, is only 1-4 mile from this Subdivision. The facilities for reaching the property are excellent. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner, and the Washington Heights Branch R. R. runs along the west line of this Subdivision. There are two Depots on the property, thereby giving great advantages and facilities. For beauty of location, attractiveness and accessibility the Vincennes Road Subdivision is equal to any at this charming suburb.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of $20 on each Lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 20 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts., at 10 a. m. on day of sale.

A Free Lunch will be served on the ground. Plats of the property can be seen at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Cook County Savings Bank,

103 WASHINGTON-ST., Northeast Cor. Clark, opposite Court-House. West Side Office—17 MILWAUKEE-AV.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, F. C. Taylor, Redmond Prindiville, N. S. Bouton, George Taylor, M. D. Ogden, Henry B Payson, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

Money can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more months.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.

A Regular BANKING Business transacted. Advances on Governments and Gold at low rates of interest.

THE

United States Mortgage Co.,

7 UNION BUILDING.

Loans for long periods on bond and mortgage of improved real estate, without commissions.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Sec.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay for the benefit of those who credit. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER J. REED, JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT, OLIVER H. COLE, Receivers.

$100,000

To loan for Eastern parties, on good, improved city property, in sums of not less than $10,000. $5,000 now here, to be loaned in one amount on city property. GEO. G. POPE & CO., Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

Fourth National Bank.

FOR SALE at a discount two checks amounting to $5,675 drawn against money deposited, now in suit. Defense one manufactured by the Bank to delay payment, having no foundation in law or fact. Will refer it to any respectable legal authority. Address D 55, Tribune office.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, July 10, at 7 p. m. Anchor Line steamer CHINA, Capt. Dickson, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, July 11, at 7 p. m. For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FOR BUFFALO

AND

All Points East.

Passengers going East will please bear in mind that the splendid passenger steamer S. D. CALDWELL will leave Spencer's Dock, north end Wells-st. bridge, THURSDAY, JULY 10, AT 7 P. M. Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, leaves dock foot North Dearborn-st. Saturday, July 12, at 7 p. m. For staterooms and tickets apply at the Company's office, No. 2 North Wells-st.

LEWIS SPIEGEL, Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Real Estate.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 15th of July, 1873, at the hour of noon, at the office of the Clerk of said Board, in the old Court-House, for the sale of real estate containing in one body not less than one nor more than five acres adjoining each other, situated within the following described limits: Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west. [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

TO-DAY we shall begin the great sale of Housekeeping and Linen Goods, and shall offer special great bargains in Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Linen Sheeting, and all House-furnishing Goods; and shall offer COTTONS at the following prices: Atlantic A, 13 1-2c; Lonsdale, 15c; Blackstone, 13 1-2c; Wamsutta, 19c; New York Mills, 20 1-2c; Fruit of the Loom, 16c; and all other brands of 4-4, 6-4, and 10-4 Cottons at equally low prices. Also just received, a few slightly soiled Marseilles Quilts, which we will sell at less than importers' cost.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 & 139 STATE-ST.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Western Agents: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago,

JUNE 18, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago will be held at the office of said Corporation, No. 87 Washington-st., in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of said Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Corporation so that the same shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By order of the Directors.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary of Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

IRON WORKS.

A. GOTTLIEB. WM. GERWIEN.

REPUBLIC IRON WORKS, (Late Gerwien's Iron Works), 161 West Chicago-av.

We do all kinds of Iron Work for Buildings. Particular attention given to heavy iron structures, as Roof-Trusses and Girders. Latest styles of patterns for Iron Fences, Railings, and Stairways, on hand. GOOD WORKMANSHIP—LOW PRICES.

Plain and Ventilating Fire-Proof Shutters,

Our own invention, a specialty. Call at our office, Room 27, 155 and 157 East Washington-st., and examine the best shutter ever invented, before ordering any other.

FOR SALE.

FEATHER DUSTERS,

SPONGES, & CHAMOIS SKINS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

PORTLAND CEMENT

For Sale in Quantities to Suit, by UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION, 246 Randolph-st.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursion to Montreal.

THE SPLENDID NEW LOW-PRESSURE STEAMER LAKE ERIE, I. PERRITTE, Master,

Will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st., corner of Market, on Thursday, July 10, at 6 p. m., on a grand pleasure excursion through the whole Chain of Lakes, Thousand Islands, and Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, stopping at all intermediate ports. Fare $30.00 for the round trip; meals and state-rooms included. For passage apply to

THOS. McCAW, Pass. Agent, 204 South Market-st.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS. Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them. Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TENANT for the four upper stories and basements of building about being erected, No. 137 Madison-st., adjoining Anderson's Hotel. Plans now prepared for 170 rooms, but can be altered to suit if applied for immediately. GEO. G. POPE & CO., Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DR. J. B. WALKER attends exclusively to the Medical and Surgical treatment of diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. Office, 161 South Clark-st. Established in Chicago A. D. 1861.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

I. O. of O. F.

Special meeting of Chicago Encampment, No. 10, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, to make arrangements for the funeral of Patriarch John Gerber, Friday, July 11. By order of H. A. ANDERSON, C. P.

I. O. of O. F.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A special meeting of Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, will be held this evening at their hall, to make arrangements for the funeral of our late brother, P. G. John Gerber. The funeral to take place on Friday morning, the members to meet at the hall at 9 o'clock. By order of [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Attorney-General's Opinion on the Case of Gen. Howard.

Liability of the Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner to Civil and Military Jurisdiction.

Gen. Grant Denies that He is Figuring for a Third Term.

Colfax Again Rushes into Letter-Writing on "S. C.--$1,200."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOWARD'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The opinion of the Attorney-General in the Howard Freedman's Bureau case, which was made public to-day, fully confirms all the points heretofore stated in these dispatches. Although Gen. Howard's name is not mentioned, it is well known that he is the person alluded to as the late Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau. An effort was made by Howard and his friends to prevent the publication of the report, and it was stated that it would not be made public until after the return of the Secretary of War. It was considered, however, a matter of public importance, and the officials of the War Department were not disposed to make any secret of it. It will be observed that the opinion of the Attorney General holds that Howard and not his subordinates are responsible for the disbursements of the funds of the Bureau. This was, after all, the real question at issue.

POSTAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

A complete draft of a postal treaty between Japan and the United States was to-day laid before the Postmaster-General, and it is expected that in the course of a few days it or its substance will be ratified by the Commissioners for Japan and Postmaster-General Creswell. The rate of letter postage that will likely be agreed upon will be fifteen cents, the desire of Japan being to make its Post-Office Department, which is a recent creation, self-sustaining.

THE TEXAS MUDDLE.

It is rumored that during an interview between two of the too many prominent Texan politicians now in this city, which occurred at one of the hotels to-day, hard words and recriminating epithets were bandied promiscuously, and that revolvers were drawn, but not used. The matter will not end here.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

As the salaries of Postmasters throughout the country were fixed according to the amount of stamps canceled in their offices, many of those officials have made known their doubts as to whether the same rule will now apply to matter passing through their offices bearing official stamps as was formerly applicable to franked matters, from which latter they derive no benefit. This question having been brought to the attention of the Postmaster-General, he ordered to-day that official and unofficial stamps are to be counted in the Postmaster's return for readjustment of salaries.

JESSE GRANT'S SUCCESSOR.

The claims upon the President in favor of Mrs. Sultana S. Farrell, who was to-day appointed Postmistress at Covington, Ky., to succeed Jesse R. Grant, the deceased father of Gen. Grant, are stated in her letter of recommendation, which is signed by several well-known persons, to be that she is the widow of the former Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-first Kentucky Regiment, who served with some distinction in the Union army, and who, at the time of his death was Superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad, besides being the only daughter of Capt. Matsabrer, one of the first and oldest pilots on the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers, who piloted the iron-clad steamers at Forts Donelson and McHenry, at Pittsburg Landing and up the Yazoo River, and who, from disease contracted in the service, died at the termination of the war. Mrs. Farrell is represented as the possessor of tact, energy and business capacity beyond what is usual with ladies; well educated, and capable of adapting herself to the duties of the office to which she has been appointed as readily as any person unacquainted with them, and will discharge them with order and satisfaction to the people of Covington. The salary of her office is $3,400, and her bond $20,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The following is the opinion of the Attorney-General in the Howard case:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, July 3.

SIR: I have duly considered your communication of the 31st of May, with accompanying documents and papers upon the subject of frauds in the State Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The papers which you transmit me are in many respects incomplete, and particularly so in not including the bonds, or copies of the bonds of the Commissioner of the said Bureau and its chief disbursing offices, and I have been able to obtain but one of them. I think, however, that I have enough facts before me to enable me to answer the questions which you propose. The Freedmen's Bureau was established by the act of March 3, 1865, the material parts of which are as follows: By Sec. 1, it is provided that the said Bureau shall be under the management and control of a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be $3,000 per annum, and such number of clerks as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of War, and the Commissioner and Chief Clerk shall, before entering upon their duties, give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, the former in the sum of $50,000, and the latter in the sum of $10,000, conditional for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively, with securities to be approved by the Attorney-General as sufficient, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party upon the breach of any condition thereof. The third section of the act creating the Bureau is then quoted, to show the duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner.

The papers which you inclose to me show that considerable sums of money have been taken from the Treasury by officers employed in the Bureau, by means of forged receipts and vouchers for bounties due colored soldiers, and by means of receipts and vouchers fraudulently procured from them, and you ask my opinion upon the questions,

First—In cases where the guilty parties cannot be presented, what should be your course in order to protect the interests of the Government and of the claimants?

Second—When prosecution is not barred by the statute of limitations, what actions should be had? To what extent is the late Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands and his chief disbursing officer responsible?

Your questions are not quite so explicit as I could wish, and I am not certain whether by the word "prosecution," you refer solely to criminal proceedings against the offender or to civil and criminal. For offenses of this kind it is open to the Government to proceed criminally against the offender, and likewise to proceed in a civil action against him and against any person who is responsible for his acts. Where it is impossible to proceed criminally, either by action of the offenders having absconded or prosecution being barred by the statute of limitations, he may be sued in civil action, if it be deemed expedient, or if property of his can be attached. If, therefore, any disbursing officer or any other officer or clerk employed by the Bureau has obtained, in method mentioned in your communication, moneys from the Government, and it is thought best to sue him personally, the papers may be sent to the District Attorney of the district in which he resides, or where he has property, for action. There is no statute barring the United States in civil actions.

The late Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau gave no bonds on his appointment in 1865, because, as he informed you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, did not think that provision in respect to the bonds was intended to apply to the case of an officer of the army detailed for duty under that act. After due consideration, I find it impossible to concur in that opinion. The object of the bonds is not to have the means of punishing the defaulter, but the protection of the Government from pecuniary loss, and the object is just as important in the case of a military officer as of a civilian. A bond, however, given under the act of 1865, clearly would not cover the loss of money paid to the Commissioner under the joint resolution of 1867, but by the third section of that resolution all money paid or disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army. This required the Commissioner to give a bond in the same manner that any officers of the army would do. On the 31st of October, 1871, the Commissioner did give a bond in the sum of $10,000, the conditions of which recites that he has been appointed a special agent and disbursing officer of the Bureau of Refugees, &c., and provides that he shall hereafter during his holding and remaining in the said office carefully discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully expend all the public money, and honorably account for the same and for all public property which shall or may come into his hands on account of the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, or such bureau, without fraud or delay. This bond was not given until four years after the appointment of the Commissioner to pay the claims of colored soldiers under the joint resolution of 1867, and, of course, covers no default previous to its date. The form would seem to be for the bonds of ordinary disbursing officers of the army, and is a little ambiguous in designating the office and duties of the principal obligator. Reference ought to have been made in the bond to the joint resolution. There is no provision requiring any other officer than those already named to give bonds, but it was perfectly lawful to take a bond from any subordinate officer of the Bureau employed in the disbursement of money direct to the United States, and such bond would have been valid and binding although not required by statute. Under the act of 1865 the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau would not, I think, be liable for funds paid directly to the Assistant Commissioner and disbursed by the Assistant Commissioners. They were not appointed by him nor were they his agents, but were Government officers; and by requiring bonds to be given by these officers, the statute would seem to have intended to relieve the Commissioner from liability for their acts within their several jurisdictions. But the joint resolution of 1867 is very explicit. All the money paid under that act is paid directly to the Commissioner, and it is enacted that he shall be responsible for the safe custody and disbursement of the funds intrusted to him. Nothing is said about any of the Assistant Commissioners, or about any of the disbursing officers, and, although it was probably necessary and undoubtedly lawful for the Commissioner to appoint and employ disbursing officers besides himself, nevertheless, he is responsible civilly under the act for their acts, the same as if done by himself; and, even if he took the bonds from them directly to the Government, this cannot relieve him of such liability. The Government may enforce both securities in order to indemnify itself for any loss which, through the default of subordinate officers, it may have suffered. The liability might, in some respects, be enlarged by the terms of the bond given by the Commissioner, but, of course, it could not be in the least diminished. The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau is, therefore, liable for all losses sustained by the Government through the default of a subordinate disbursing-officer or other persons, employed by him in the disbursement of moneys intrusted to him under the joint resolution of 1867.

As to the chief disbursing-officer, it is almost impossible, from the facts which are now before me, to state what his liability to the Government may be. Of course he is liable both civilly and criminally for his own misconduct. How far he is liable for the acts of subordinates employed under him is a question which it is impossible for me to answer without a copy of his bond, and without more information in respect to his appointment and employment than I have been able to obtain from the perusal of the papers sent to me. If any other officers give bonds to the Government, their sureties are liable for their misconduct, or loss occasioned by them, according to the tenor thereof. Further than this, upon the facts before me, I cannot answer.

Your second question seems likewise to include the subject of criminal, in addition to civil, prosecution. For acts of fraud or embezzlement under this act, the offending parties are, of course, liable criminally, unless the offense is barred by the statute limiting ordinary criminal prosecutions to two years. Any disbursing or other officer, who has misappropriated money entrusted to him, under the act may be indicted therefor, whether he is appointed directly by the Government, or is a subordinate officer or clerk appointed by Commissioner or any other officer of the Bureau. Such prosecution must be by indictment, unless the offender is liable to trial by court-martial. By Section No. 3, any military officer may be detailed and assigned to duty under this act without increase of pay or allowance. It is sufficient in the present case to say that a military officer, so detailed and assigned to duty, still remains within military jurisdiction, and is liable to military law for any violation of his duty as such.

A more difficult question arises under Section 3 of the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, whereby all money held or disbursed under the provisions of this resolution, shall be held and disbursed under the same rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army. The language of this is a little obscure, where reference is made to the act establishing the Freedman's Bureau, and this obscurity probably arises from the fact, of which I am informed, that all the principal officers of the Bureau were military officers assigned to this special duty. I do not think [illegible] can be considered as subjecting to court-martial a person not otherwise subject to such jurisdiction. To have that effect, the act ought to be clear and unambiguous, and it would only be by a most forced and violent construction that the rules and regulations governing other disbursing officers of the army can be interpreted to include the liability to court-martial law in respect to civilians. The rules and regulations governing disbursing officers would establish the degree of responsibility and accountability to which the Commissioner would be liable, leaving his trial by civil or military tribunal to depend upon his civil or military status. This question, however, if the facts be as I am informed, is of no practical importance.

If therefore any military officer detailed for duty in the Freedman's Bureau has been guilty of the misappropriation of money, or of any violation of the rules governing disbursing officers of the army, he may be tried by court-martial in the same manner as any other such army officer.

Finally, I need hardly say that Claim Agents and other persons not officers of the Government, who have obtained money from the Bureau by means of forged receipts and vouchers and other frauds, can be punished criminally, if two years have not elapsed since the commission of the crime, and can also be sued in Civil Courts by the United States in the same manner as employes of the Bureau can be. As I have before said, there is no statute limiting the time within which the Government can begin a civil suit. But suits for penalties and double damages under the act of March 2, 1863, must be begun within six years—[12th statute at large pp. 696-698]. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

HON. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, will leave here soon for a tour in the West to visit the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, for which tribe he was formerly agent, and, while absent, he will visit other tribes on the Missouri River. He goes to Minnesota especially to settle up the affairs of his agency and turn them over to Douglass, his successor. From Minnesota he goes to the Indian country for a conference with Gov. Davis in relation to Satanta and Big Tree in August.

THE THIRD TERM.

The President authorizes a personal friend in this city to deny in toto the story that he has designs upon a third term in office.

TEXAS.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, had a long conference to-day in reference to political affairs in that State. In the course of the interview the point was developed that in the case of Satanta and Big Tree, the General Government is powerless to release these Indians except with the consent of the Governor. Gov. Davis, speaking of claims for Mexican depredations of $40,000,000, expressed the opinion that they are in any case excessive, and cannot be sustained.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT.

J. Heibley Ashton, one of the Government counsel in the Credit Mobilier suit, also had an interview respecting the status of said suit, and it is understood the range of the conversation in view of certain contemplated action by the leading stockholders, included a proposition to place the Union Pacific in the hands of a receiver. Before deciding the point, however, consultation will be held with Messrs. Perry & Jenckes, the other attorneys on the part of the Government.

MR. COLFAX AND THE AMES CHECK.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax has written a letter reiterating his innocence of the Oakes Ames charges, and expressing his determination to have matters cleared up by the next Congress. Alluding to Mr. John P. Drew, the Burlington, Vt., attorney, he writes they will be able to prove that the check to "S. C. or bearer," was paid to Oakes Ames by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House on the 22d of June, 1868, and not to himself, Colfax.

It is not believed that Mr. Colfax's persistent attempts to keep the matter before the public will do him any good. Drew states that he saw Ames present the check, and that subsequently the money was handed to a gentleman in the lobby unknown to Drew. Drew's statement, therefore, does not prove that Colfax did not receive the money, but leads naturally to the inference that Colfax did not like to receive the check, and had Ames draw the money for him. The fact that Ames drew the money and handed it to a gentleman in the lobby, shows that he drew it for somebody, and Colfax's bank account produced before the Poland Committee indicated very clearly to whom the money went.

A member of the Cabinet says it is possible Ames made a mistake as to the person who actually drew the cash, but he made no mistake as to the one who "subsequently" received it. He says Colfax will first have to prove that Oakes Ames was a hypocrite, and formed a deliberate purpose to injure him, whereas Ames' whole conduct during the investigation showed an openness of action and evident determination that justice should be done, which was strangely at variance with the quibbling and dodging of Colfax and others. It is his opinion that Colfax will make nothing by again appealing to Congress, for Congress is inclined, if Colfax is not, to "speak nothing but good of the dead," and he thinks if matters should come to a point there is still a memorandum-book which will have a tendency to excite the public interest.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Notwithstanding the present gratifying showing of internal revenue receipts, the Commissioner anticipates a considerable falling off during the rest of July and August. There are said to be some interesting facts not made public regarding the causes of the recent heavy returns.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The payment of the interest on registered bonds by check is so satisfactory that requests are coming in from various parts of the country that the interest on all Governments be paid in like manner.

FATHER JESSE'S SUCCESSOR.

Mrs. S. S. Farrell, appointed Postmaster at Covington, Ky., to succeed the late Jesse R. Grant, is an old resident of Covington, and daughter of Capt. West Sabre, the leading pilot of the gunboat expedition to Fort Donaldson. Her husband, John W. Farrell, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-first Kentucky Volunteers, and afterwards Assistant Superintendent of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Mrs. Farrell was strongly recommended for the position.

THE ROCK ISLAND MILITARY PRISON.

Congress, at the last session, passed an act to provide for the establishment of a military prison at Rock Island, Ill., for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules of the army, and the Secretary of War was authorized to organize a Board of five members, to consist of three officers of the army and two from civil life, to adopt a plan for a building, frame regulations for the government of the institution, etc. The act, however, failed to appropriate any money to carry out its provisions, and therefore the Secretary cannot have the work commenced. He has, however, appointed three officers of the army, namely, Lieut.-Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, Maj. Thomas A. Barr, Judge Advocate, and Maj. George B. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, to make the necessary inspection of a site, prepare plans, etc., in order that the work may be commenced as soon as possible after the meeting of Congress, when the necessary appropriations will be made. These officers will visit various prisons throughout the country this summer, with a view to soliciting such information relative to the plans and management of prisons as will be useful in the one proposed.

POSTAL.

The new postal treaty between this country and Japan is nearly completed, and will be submitted to the President for approval on his return.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

The plan of changing the staff officers in Washington every three years will, it is thought, be abandoned, and those now here will remain.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Nicolas Henry Resch, Vice Consular Agent of France at Louisville.

NEW FIFTY-CENT SCRIP.

The plates for the new 50 cent note have been prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and the work of printing the new note will be commenced next week, though it will be, probably, ten days before the note will be issued to the public. The new note will be about one-quarter of an inch shorter than that now in circulation, and a quarter of an inch wider, its dimensions being 3⅞ inches long by 2 inches wide. On the face of the note, left-hand side, is a vignette head of Samuel Dexter, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, and a former Governor of the State of Massachusetts. On the right of the note is a section of geometrical lathework with the words "fifty cents" in white letters engraved across the face. The story or lettering on the note is the same as on the present issue, with the exception of the words "receivable for all United States stamps" at the bottom of the old note, which are omitted on the new one. The seal is printed in the centre of the face, and is inclosed in cycloidal work, a new feature upon fractional currency. The back of the note, which will be printed in New York, will be in green. It is made up of geometrical lathework and scrolls. On the right hand corner the word "cents" found on the old note is omitted, and the numeral "50" takes its place. The date of the passage of the act authorizing the issue is omitted from the face of the new note, and put upon the back thereof. On the left-hand side of the back there is an open space to show the fibre in the paper, and it will not be shown on the face as much as in the old note. The new note, of course, will take the place of the one now in circulation, as the present issue has been counterfeited, although not to any great extent. No other new fractional currency will be issued at present.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Wall street was again active to-day. The Vanderbilt combination, which name is given to a clique of operators who are now moving the stock market, resumed business, and directed their attention to Lake Shore, Central, Western Union, and Union Pacific. The scheme which they have on hand will be adroitly managed in order to bring to town orders from the great mass of capitalists, who are now at their country seats. It is expected, therefore, that the market will be kept in a state of activity for some time, and extraordinary inducements will be held out for speculation.

It is reported that the increased earnings of the Western roads for June encouraged the "bulls" to hope for a permanent advance. The only exception to the general improvement in prices was Northwestern common, which declined 1 per cent. The largest dealings were in Union Pacific, Erie, Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Western Union. The advance has been as follows, as compared with the opening: Erie, 1⅜; Pacific Mail, ⅞; Lake Shore, ⅝; Rock Island, ⅝; Western Union, ½; Central, ⅜; St. Paul, ⅝; Union Pacific, 1¼; Ohio, ¼; Wabash, ½; Harlem, ½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 1¼. The advance in Union Pacific was accelerated by the report that the road was to become a Vanderbilt road.

Erie was sent kiting by cable reports of higher figures in London, caused by the success of the Bischoffsheim party yesterday. The advance on account of the short statement is not so great as was expected. However, to-morrow the Directors will meet to elect officers, when Mr. Watson will be retained as President, and Mr. J. H. Devereaux, General Manager of the Great Western and President of the Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Roads, will be made Vice-President. The stock voted upon yesterday shows that 450,000 shares are controlled by Bischoffsheim & Co., and 150,000 by American stockholders. The stock of Heath and Raphael, amounting to 100,000 shares, was not voted on. It is considered doubtful if the railroad can fairly pay the semi-annual dividends promised by President Watson.

The decline in Northwestern caused some comment, and is generally interpreted as the forerunner of an advance in the future, or in other words the stock is now being distributed preparatory to being placed once more on the active list.

The recent movements of Pacific Mail are said to be caused by an agreement on the part of the Panama Company to take the Atlantic business of the Mail Company, leaving the latter free to run the Pacific line. The application of Aaron Freeman, one of the stockholders of the Company, requests them to bring suit against A. B. Stockwell, late President; first, to set aside the sale to him of 9,500 shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company; second, to set aside the sale made by him to the Pacific Mail Company of his four steamers, Nevada, Nebraska, Dakota, and Moses Taylor, and third, to compel Stockwell to restore to the Pacific Mail Company 9,500 shares of Panama stock, in such a way that he cannot derive any profit, nor the Company sustain any loss by the fluctuations of said stock in the market, or by his taking, holding, purchasing, or selling the same; also, to compel him to pay the Company $565,000, said to have been loaned to F. C. Markham, and likewise to institute suit against said Markham and against those Directors of the Company who, apprised of Stockwell's breaches of duty as trustee for the stockholders, participated, by their counsel, by their votes, or in any other way, in covering up and compounding his said misappropriation of the property of the Company. Mr. Freeman, it seems, owns 600 shares of stock, and, when it began to decline, was advised by Stockwell to average,—that is, purchase sufficient stock after each decline, so that if there was a reaction he would get such profit on his low-priced stock as would offset the loss on the high-priced stock. There was no improvement, however, but a steady decline, and Mr. Freeman is still waiting for the reaction. If the Directors refuse to sue, he, it is stated, will begin a suit on his own account. The total claim of the Company is expected to aggregate between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

A rumor was current that another suit was about to be commenced by a large stockholder against the firm of Brown Bros., growing out of an old transaction, by which 27,000 shares of the Pacific Mail Company's stock were purchased of Mr. Jerome at the rate of 156 per share, which, it is alleged, was an unfair and unreasonable price, and a concession to the superior power of an operator, which could not legally have been made by the then Trustees of the Company. No suit has as yet been commenced.

It is noticed that the stock of some of the principal Western roads, the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and one or two others, has declined considerably in value within the past few weeks, and it is reported that this decline is caused by sales on the Continent, late holders being informed that the stock will not pay as large dividends in future, and therefore this is a good time to get rid of it.

GOLD.

The upward course of gold was arrested to-day by news from London that money was 1@1½ per cent below the bank rate, and that the Bank of England had gained £176,000 in specie. It was thought probable, consequently, that the bank rate would be lowered ½ per cent to-morrow, and several large blocks were sold at 115⅛, breaking the price to 115⅝. The lower rate in London may not immediately arrest the shipment of gold from this port for exchange. The market is strong just now, by reason of the increasing demand for remittances and the scarcity of bills, and as long as sight sterling remains steady, even at 110¼, gold can be exported at a profit. The German bankers have for some days been picking up coupon bonds for shipment to the Continent, and have now about exhausted the supply, and are resorting to coin. For this reason it is thought that during the ensuing ten days gold may be shipped to the extent of, say, five millions, even should bank rate be lowered. To-day $500,000 went to Europe, and a similar amount is engaged for to-morrow. In connection with foreign exchange and gold, the recent damage by storms to the crops in the West is beginning to attract attention, especially in connection with our export trade. Freights are very high and tonnage scarce.

PRODUCE.

Flour was better, especially for low grades, with sales of Western shipping extras at $5.85@6.15. Wheat was better, and fairly active. The firmness in freights checks inquiry for export. Winter was held higher, but ruled quiet, with sales of 66,000 bu. Receipts, 198,319 bu. Corn was better, and in brisk demand for the trade and for export. Its condition has improved, and the advance at the West stimulates inquiry. Receipts, 112,407 bu. Oats were better, and very active, with sales of 150,000 bu. Receipts, 78,920 bu.

RAILROAD RATES.

The Commissioners in Receipt of Numerous Complaints of Extortions.

Instructions of the Board to the Several Complaining Parties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 9.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session to-day, and had under consideration numerous complaints in writing from various sections of the State, in which the writers charge that the railroads have raised their freight tariffs 100 per cent in some places, and the general evidence contained in the communications went to show that the rates had been increased an average of 30 per cent. The Commissioners directed answer to be sent to each of the writers, of which the following is a sample:

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS, SPRINGFIELD, July 9, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 7th inst. is duly received and was considered by the Commission to-day. In reply, I am directed by the Board to say that under the law, the schedules now being prepared by the Commissioners cannot be used as prima facie evidence of reasonable maximum rates in the courts until Jan. 15, 1874. Actions must be brought under the first and second sections of the act of May 2, 1873. If you have sufficient evidence to convict of extortion before a jury, your course of proceeding is plain. The Committee will be thankful for the receipt from you of any evidence coming to your knowledge of the extortions in charges for freight transportation by railroads, and will gladly give any information in their power at any time to assist you in enforcing the law. In conclusion, the Committee assure you that all means in their power will be used to secure to the people their just rights under the law.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

So far as the Commissioners have compared the new with the old schedules, they agree with the complaints that have been made, that there has been a general increase in the rates. They propose, so soon as it can be done, to show exactly what the amount of the increase in detail is on each road in the State.

THE MODOCS.

Commencement of the Trial of Capt. Jack and Others for the Murder of Gen. Canby.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, July 5, via ASHLAND, July 9.—The Military Commission met this morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the trial of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Slotuck, and Barncho, who at the present time are implicated in the Canby massacre. The charge is first, murder and violation of the laws of war. First, That they, the Indians called and commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho, and Slotuck, members of a certain band of Indians, known as the Modoc band of Indians, which band, including the Indians above named, was at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in an open and flagrant war with the United States, and, under the command of Capt. Jack, did as representatives of said Modoc band, meet, under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., Commanding the Military Department of Columbia, Chairman of the Peace Commissioners, on the part of the United States, E. Thomas, A. B. Meacham, and L. S. Dyar, citizens of the United States, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band of Indians might cease; and did thereupon, in wanton violation of the sacred character of the flag of truce under the laws of war, willfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, murder Brig.-Gen. Canby, U. S. A., near Lava Beds, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, within the territory of the United States, on the 11th day of April, A. D., 1873.

The second specification is very nearly a copy of the above, except the name of Dr. Thomas is substituted.

Charge the second is an assault with intent to kill A. B. Meacham and L. D. Dyar.

Three witnesses have been examined, T. F. Riddle, his Indian woman Toby, and L. S. Dyar. Toby swears positively that Capt. Jack shot Gen. Canby. Schonchin, Meacham, Boston Charley, Dr. Thomas, and Hocks Jim tried to kill L. S. Dyar; also, that Barncho knocked her down with a gun and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Riddle corroborates his wife's. The testimony of Dyar amounts to nothing. He could swear to nothing positively, except that he was present when the firing commenced; that he was chased by Hooka Jim.

The Indian scouts, Bogus Charley, Shacknasty Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Hooka Jim, will be examined to-morrow.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, via ASHLAND, July 9.—A dispatch has just been received from Washington addressed to Maj. Curtis, directing him not to bring the Lost River murderers before the Commissioners for trial. It is supposed these murderers will be turned over to the Courts of Jackson County, Oregon. The trial of the Peace Commissioner murderers will be probably concluded on or before the 9th.

Fatal Runaway.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—A special from Youngstown, Ohio, says that while Dr. Streetor, Mrs. C. Brainard and her two children were out riding this morning, the horse ran away, and, in crossing the railroad track, threw the occupants out, a passing train running over Mrs. Brainard, horribly crushing her, and producing immediate death. Dr. Streetor and the youngest child were also seriously hurt.

THE CROPS.

Additional Returns from the Various Grain-Growing Districts.

Prospect of an Abundant Yield in Iowa and Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., July 9.—Of wheat there was less than the usual breadth sown. Yield good; harvest in progress. Oats short and backward. Will be about one-third of a crop. Corn late in planting, and very backward. Cannot be over half a crop. Fruit an entire failure.

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 9.—The wheat, corn, and oats crops were seriously damaged by the late storm. One-third of the wheat and half of the oats are beyond recovery.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 9.—The crops in this section of Illinois are doing finely. Corn is growing fast, and will make an average crop. The small grain straw is short, and in some places thin, but well headed out, and will make nearly a full crop. Grass short and growing fast. The late heavy rains will make it an average hay crop.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., July 9.—Wheat about half cut, and in the shock. That standing is in bad condition for harvesting, being much blown down and tangled. If not further damaged it will yield an average crop. Corn very backward, and considerably less than the usual breadth planted. With even a favorable season from now on there will not be more than half a crop. Oats poor and but little sown. Grass medium.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., July 9.—The crops of small grain in this locality were very much damaged by the storms of wind and hail. About one-third of the crop is harvested, though that in shock is somewhat damaged by the wet. Of that standing about one-half will be harvested. There is a good prospect for a heavy corn crop.

PEORIA, Ill., July 9.—Corn promises well for a full yield. Crops will be large. Oats, rye, wheat and other small grains are promising finely. Altogether the crop can be estimated at small figures compared with other seasons.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT WASHINGTON, July 9.—Grain of all kinds is looking well and promises an abundant harvest. Spring wheat is now heading out, and indications are that the coming crops will exceed that of any year since 1860. The yield of oats will be large, although the breadth sown is not so great as formerly, on account of unfavorable weather at sowing time. Barley will not come up to former years in quality, as the season has thus far been unpropitious, although it may be better than we expect. The crop of hay will be heavy. Farmers are now engaged in cutting. In some localities, especially on low ground, we hear complaints that grass was killed by the severe winter, but the frequent rains have produced a crop of grass which will far exceed the average for years past.

Fruit trees, which blossomed so plentifully and promised a bountiful crop, have nearly all failed to redeem their promise. Many trees are dying outright, and others are in a sickly condition. Pears and plums will be half a crop, and of apples there will be enough for local use, but no surplus. Small fruits did well.

The recent tornado, which swept over the country on the 4th inst., did but little damage in this county. A few barns were unroofed and grain knocked down to some extent, but it will recover. The greatest damage done was to our forests. Fully one-half of the standing timber in the northern part of this county is down. No lives were lost in this vicinity, but we hear of several deaths from the storm in Sheboygan County, and the damage done in that county and further north is much greater than here.

BARABOO, Wis., July 9.—The wheat crop in this section promises great abundance. Reports say it was never known to look better than at the present season. It is heading out fine. Corn looking splendidly, and promises a good crop. Oats doing well. Potatoes looking superb. Bugs are troubling but very little. For an area of 20 miles around crops in general were never known to look better than at the present season. No sign of damage by storm. Indications of rain to-day.

MADISON, Wis., July 9.—Crop prospects in this region are favorable for a yield much larger than for the last few years, though not a maximum. Small grains do not stand very thick on the ground, nor is the straw very heavy, but it appears to be heading out well, and, without extraordinary untoward weather, will yield well. Rye is about ripe, and will yield a fair crop. Not much winter wheat, and only a moderate yield of spring wheat. Oats promise well, but will not be ready for harvest for some time. There is only a limited complaint of the chinch-bug. Corn, of which considerable is planted, is not very forward, but promising splendidly. Potato vines keep the start of bugs. Recent rains have been most beneficial, with little injury by storms. Very little rain since the Fourth, and no more wanted just now.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 9.—Reports from all parts of Southern Wisconsin promise larger crops of all kinds than have been harvested in some years. Wheat looks especially well.

COLUMBUS, Wis., July 9.—The prospects for the crop of wheat, corn, and oats were never better at this season of the year.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 9.—The wheat and oats crops are in good condition. Farmers say they look better than for thirteen years. Corn very backward. Don't expect much crop.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 9.—The crops in general are very good at the present time, with the exception of corn, which is not so good in some sections of the country on account of the recent rain and winds.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, July 9.—The crops were never better in this section. The grasshoppers are hurting wheat a very little. Oats same. Good prospects for a very large corn crop, unless the grasshoppers commence soon.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, July 9.—Recent advices from Allamakee, Brown, Winneshiek, and Howard Counties report the condition of the wheat and oat crops excellent, and if no drawbacks occur the yield will be considerably more than that of last year. The corn crop has sustained considerable damage by the recent storms in this section, and the yield will probably be quite small.

DES MOINES, July 9.—Corn in cribs along the Rock Island Road is reported as sprouting badly.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 9.—Reports from all parts of this and the adjacent States show that the crops generally are in excellent condition. Wheat and oats are well spoken of everywhere. The hot weather prevented the planting of as large an acreage of corn as usual, but what was planted is coming ahead fast in the most of localities. A Jones County (Iowa) dispatch says that grain of all kinds except corn is looking remarkably well. Of corn not more than half a crop can be raised, not more than one or two stalks, on an average, standing in the hill, and much of it gone altogether. From few localities, however, comes up so discouraging a report regarding corn as this.

AERONAUTIC.

The Dangers of Balloon Ascensions.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Frank K. King, who made the balloon ascension at Morristown, Vt., on the 4th, when about two and a half miles up, encountered a snow-storm, which covered his balloon nearly an inch thick, and sent it down rapidly. The balloon was seen by several farmers when it landed, about 45 minutes after it went up, and about eight miles from where the ascent was made. Not hearing anything from young King, a party organized, and search was made. There were 500 men in the forest at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. The balloon was found about 11 o'clock, and King came out about the same time, having been in the wilderness almost forty-eight hours without food. He was very much exhausted from cold and hunger, but uninjured.

South Carolina Finances.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—In Columbia, to-day, Judge Carpenter, on the motion of counsel representing the tax-payers of the State, granted a temporary injunction restraining any and all fiscal officers of the State from levying or collecting any tax for the purpose of paying interest upon the bonds named in the complaint, which are State bonds known as "conversion bonds," amounting to over $7,000,000.

THE STORM.

Its Work in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana.

Still Further Details of the Green Lake Disaster.

Illinois.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WYTHE, Hancock Co., Ill., July 5, 1873.

We had on the evening of the 3d one of those fearful cyclones, which caused much damage. It commenced 8 miles southeast of Keokuk, where it took the roof from a barn, seemed to rise from the earth, and with great noise passed east 3 miles before it decended to the earth again, where it took trees, houses, and barns, and carried them as chaff before the wind. The full extent of loss of life and property has not yet fully been ascertained. Up to last night three deaths had occurred, and many persons were badly injured. Seven buildings lay scattered just from one view. The storm passed north of Basco, over Bently, and on through Tuckertown, at least half way across the county.

On the evening of the 4th, we had another fearful storm of wind and rain, but this time not in form of a cyclone. Still, several buildings were blown down, but no lives lost as far as heard from. J. S. J.

NEAR JACKSONVILLE.

From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal, July 8.

The unprecedented heavy and continued rains of the past fifty-six hours have caused a flood such as has not been known in this region of country for years. The rains seem not to have fallen in this particular vicinity only, but were general. It is doubtful if a heavier rain ever fell here than that of Sunday night, and the effect was but too marked in all streams and low lands yesterday.

According to high water-marks known and kept, and the testimony of old and well-informed citizens, Mauvaisterre Creek was never so high before since the country was settled, as it was yesterday, more particularly in the early part of the day. A stump at the foot of the hill, near the south end of the turnpike on the Beardstown road, that heretofore has marked the highest stage of the Mauvaisterre, at noon was submerged, and the waters laved a shore on the hill that old observers would have unhesitatingly declared never could have been reached save by a second deluge. The water swept across the turnpike between the hill and the long bridge to a depth of two feet, or even more, and the bridge itself was finally found not to be above high water mark.

With such an unexpected stage of water of course there was considerable damage to crops that had been planted at favorable points too near the course of the creek.

The brook also expanded to new distances, and left its mark in places never before reached.

Like reports come from streams running through this and adjoining counties.

The loss by the destruction of crops throughout the county cannot as yet be estimated fairly, but it is great. As an instance, eleven acres of fine wheat, ready for the sickle, belonging to a Portuguese living a short distance north of town, was entirely overflowed, and, of course, ruined.

County roads and railroads are also damaged severely by the washing away of bridges and culverts.

Wisconsin.

THE GREEN LAKE HORROR.

From the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth, July 7.

From Capt. Norman Warner, Jr., of the yacht Ripon Girl, we glean the following facts:

His boat left Dartford about an hour before the storm, and was towed into the lake by a row-boat. When they started there was no air stirring. The following named persons were in the Ripon Girl when she left the landing: Capt. Norman Warner, J. Stever, Gilbert Stever, Charles Stever, James Wilson, Albert Webb, Fred Webb, Colwert Davis, Edward Davis, Lute Davis, Fred Goodall, Birch Goodall, Charles Baird, William Bloxam, wife and child, and Mrs. John Baird. When about half a mile from Oakwook, it was suggested that four get into the row-boat, as they could get to Cullings—where the picnic was to occur—sooner than by remaining in the yacht. William Bloxam, wife and child, and Mrs. John Baird, four, took the row-boat and started on ahead of the yacht. Within five minutes from the time this change was made the heavy black cloud was noticed. Warner, fearing a storm, lowered all his sails, and gave orders to all in the boat to take seats in the bottom and keep perfectly quiet. The tornado struck the yacht and almost lifted it out of the water. The first heavy wave threw three or four barrels of water into the craft, yet the heavy wind drove it over the lake with terrible speed. As they shot past the craft containing the four who had just left, they saw them clinging to the capsizing row-boat. It is supposed that the next wave loosened their hold and left them to sink. Warner's boat was driven to the shore, near Cullings' Landing, with such force as to throw several of the passengers over the bank. Those with Warner unite in saying that he acted with great courage. When he saw some of the crew manifesting undue excitement, thus endangering the entire load, he threatened them with death. By this means he kept order, and it is thought but for the presence of mind he manifested at that time, all would have been lost. It is proper to state at this time that the story about Sherman, a Milwaukee traveler, was without foundation. The story grew out of the conduct of Capt. Warner. The Captain of the Ripon Girl has sailed in Green Lake more or less during the past nine years. He informs us that he never saw the lake one-quarter as rough as it was during the tornado. His only wonder is that any one was saved. The waves were from eight to twelve feet high, and came in rapid succession.

On Sunday we met Capt. E. B. Pierce, of the yacht H. B. Harshaw. His boat contained twenty-one persons and was towing a row-boat in which there were four persons. The names are as follows: In the row-boat, Steven Baird, George Harding, Lewis DeQuean, and Frank Jenkins. In the sail-boat, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Carman, Mrs. Cook Russell and daughter, Mrs. L. O. Olin, Halbert Olin, Almond Olin, Jennie Olin, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Oscar Barrett, Mrs. J. Bodle, May Bodle, Thomas Lyons, J. Bagnell, Rev. T. F. Allen, wife and child, Joseph Lynch, DeWitt Lynch, Jack Powers and E. B. Pierce. This company was in the most buoyant spirits when the Harshaw set sail. From where the boats left the pond and touched the lake it is about two miles to Cullings' landing. The direction is southeast. When between half and three quarters of a mile of this distance had been made the fog began to rise. Up to that time there had been almost a dead calm. As soon as the fog raised a slight breeze came up and carried the boat along faster. Capt. Pierce then saw the black cloud, and told the company to keep perfectly calm when the storm came and he would get them into shore all right. They could hardly believe there was any danger, and some of them commenced laughing and joking. "Never mind," said the Captain, "comply with my request; we shall have it lively enough in a very short time." He then took in part of the sail. Just then the tornado struck the boat and broke the boom. For a moment the whole lake was covered with a white foam, and resembled boiling water in appearance. The yacht fairly flew. When the waves commenced they immediately rolled very high. The second gust turned the boat on her side. This occurred while Capt. Pierce was doing his best to get the mainsail down, which, in consequence of the broken boom, was almost impossible to accomplish. As the boat whipped to her side, one of the passengers, in grasping for something with which to save himself, caught the helm. At this Capt. Pierce said, "For God's sake, don't touch anything without orders." At that instant, another heavy wave struck the boat and upset it. For a time all the passengers were under water. Some of them came to the surface and caught hold of the boat with one hand and rescued others with the other. It is thought that Jennie Olin and Mrs. George Harding were stunned by a blow and went down at once. Of course there was the most intense excitement. Some of those who were saved were under water for a long time. Mr. Carman clung to his wife and Mrs. Russell and child until the last second, and was himself pulled out more dead than alive. It is thought that he would have died with his wife but for the fact that some one pulled him away. The Rev. T. F. Allen was a long time under water. Mrs. Palmer, a lady nearly 70 years old, caught him by the hair and raised his head above water. Mrs. Palmer is the mother of Mrs. Harding, who was drowned. Mr. Thomas Lyon, aged 67 years, was among the first to extricate himself and catch hold of the boat. He caught Mrs. Olin, an elderly lady, by the arm, and with the aid of Mrs. Bodle, her daughter, kept her head above water. With one of his legs he lent valuable aid in rescuing Mrs. Barrett. Capt. Pierce did all a man possibly could in rescuing the people. No one could have done more. We need not go into fuller details in speaking of the terrible struggle in that boiling, seething foam. Nearly every minute while they were clinging to the boat the great waves swept over them, choking, strangling, and nearly driving them away. While out of the water the strong ones cheered the weaker. Aside from cheering each other and calling for help, but little was said. Mrs. Olin was heard to say, "O, my God, darling Jenny is gone." When Mr. Carman was fairly brought to life, he looked about him, bowed his head, and groaned out, "My precious wife is drowned." It will be remembered that we spoke of a row-boat, in which were four persons, being hitched to the Harshaw. When the yacht upset the rope was cut and the boat went ashore, nearly filled with water. It is the generally expressed opinion that but for the cutting of the rope the four would have perished.

The steamer Rustic Belle was on the lake through all the storm. As soon as Capt. Walker could he headed the Belle toward the wrecked party, and started to the rescue, but the waves were rolling so high that he could make but little headway. He had all the steam put on the engine would bear, and finally reached the nearly dead people and took them to Culling's Hotel, where they received the kindest care. Mrs. Olin and Mr. Carman were nearly dead when they reached the hotel. The former is dangerously ill at this time, and it is feared that she cannot recover from the terrible shock.

Early Saturday morning parties from Dartford, Princeton, and Berlin were on the lake searching for the dead. Heavy grappling hooks were used. Night came and none of the missing were found. Sunday morning the force was greatly increased, and instead of grappling-hooks large fish-hooks were tied to bars of lead. A new line was established and buoys placed, Postmaster Brooks, of Dartford, Capt. Pierce and Capt. Warner lending valuable aid in the work. The work of dragging the lake commenced about 8 o'clock. Not less than twenty-five boats, with seventy men, were engaged in the work. They worked until afternoon without discovering any of the bodies. The first found was that of Mrs. Carman. Mrs. Beard's body was found floating near the eastern shore. Soon after Mrs. Russell and daughter and Miss Jennie Olin were found; then Mrs. George Harding. The searchers labored until long after dark to find the body of Mr. Allen's little daughter, and were obliged to return without it. [It was found the next day.]

Mrs. Carman and Mrs. Russell were sisters, and both were sisters of Mr. Thompson, editor of the Princeton *Republic*.

There is one incident we have omitted to mention. As soon as the tornado commenced, scores of people in Dartford, including those who had friends on the boats, ran to the beach near the Oakwood. They were sure that accidents had happened, and as soon as the clouds had lifted they beheld the wrecked boats. Their anguish could not have been greater. One gentleman, L. D. Olin, Esq., had a wife, three daughters, two sons, a son-in-law, and a grand-daughter on the Harshaw. Who can imagine the sufferings of that poor old man as he looked out and saw his dear ones struggling in the tempest-tossed element? His daughter Jennie was lost. He was on the lake all day Saturday, and until Sunday afternoon, when the body of his lost darling was recovered.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

From the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, July 7.

The dilapidated condition in which the tornado left the crops in this and adjoining counties led many to fear that the wheat, oats, and rye were nearly destroyed. We have heard from several eastern towns in the county. The grain is raising up rapidly, and it is confidently expected that it will wholly recover. Between here and Green Lake, on the line of the Fond du Lac & Sheboygan Railway, all kinds of grain seems in a fair way to recover from the fall. Many fields of wheat and oats that were flat Friday afternoon are looking all right now. We can say with safety that there need be no very great alarm for the crops from Friday's storm.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

We have it from a gentleman who resides in the town of Ashford that the tornado was severer in Washington County than it was in this county. It is said that scores of buildings were unroofed and many were torn to pieces. A large two-story brick house in the town of Ashford was lifted up and moved, eight inches, and nearly destroyed. Near the same place a grove of large trees was leveled to the ground. In many parts of that town the destruction to grain and forests is immense.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

From the Plymouth (Wis.) Reporter (Extra).

In breadth, the tornado extended from Kell to Grafton, on the Northern Railroad, laying waste timber, crops, and more or less buildings, the whole distance on the line of the road, from the vicinity of which only we have intelligence. The damage to crops and timber in this county is inestimable, as also is the damage to buildings, stock, and other property, at the present writing. We made a trip yesterday afternoon towards Sheboygan Falls, and counted from the main road thirty-eight buildings, mostly barns, between Plymouth and the Falls, which were unroofed or totally demolished. Growing grain was leveled to the earth, fences were blown down, the greater portion of the largest and best oak and maple timber and many fine fruit and shade trees uprooted or broken down, and the whole country as far as the eye could reach presented a sad appearance of waste. We hear of some injury to domestic animals—horses and cattle killed and injured in the woods and by falling barns.

So far as heard from at present, only two persons residing in this town were injured. John Hoffman, a miller in William Schwartz's flouring mill, was at his farm near town, and was struck on the forehead by a fragment of timber from the barn, and a severe wound inflicted, from which it is feared he cannot recover. A young daughter of Andrew Schneikert was in their barn, a log structure, and had a leg broken by the falling timbers.

At Sheboygan, numerous buildings were blown down and unroofed, among which was the engine house of the Lake Shore Railroad. The factory smoke-stacks were all blown down, and the buildings more or less injured. The tracks of the S. & F. and M. & N. Railroads were obstructed by fallen trees in every wooded section within the range of the gale, and trains were greatly delayed.

With regard to the grain crop, some farmers estimate that throughout this county one-third of the prospective crop of wheat will be a total loss, while others maintain confidently that fully one-half is destroyed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

From the Watertown (Wis.) Republican, July 9.

The line of the whirlwind was marked with fallen trees, broken branches, leveled grain, prostrate fences, in many cases the posts being twisted out of the ground, and unroofed buildings. The most serious effect of the tornado in the city was the destruction of the sheet iron roof of Messrs. Smith & Bennett's machine shop, which was torn to fragments by the force of the wind and scattered in all directions. The great strength of the tornado may be best understood when it is known that large pieces of the iron roofing were doubled up and carried like chaff a distance of more than five hundred feet. A chimney was blown down from their foundry building, and the storm did them some other damage.

West of us in the towns of Watertown and Shields the storm was equally severe, and we hear of much injury being done.

It was feared that the growing crops had sustained serious injury in the sections through which the storm passed, but we are glad to learn that such is not the case. Corn, perhaps, has suffered most, some of it being broken, but wheat, although leveled to the ground, is coming up again, and will come out of the ordeal with little if any injury.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

A correspondent of the Oshkosh *Northwestern* writes from the town of Utica:

"As near as I can ascertain, the following buildings were demolished, or nearly, all being within 1½ miles from Picketts: [Here follows a list of some twenty buildings, mainly barns.] In addition to the above there are many miles of fences blown down, fine fruit trees and ornamental trees ruined, and nearly all the growing crops of grain beaten as flat to the ground as though a roller had passed over them.

Iowa.

NEAR ALDEN.

Alden, Ia. (July 5), Correspondence of the Dubuque Herald.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, yesterday, the people became alarmed at the singular appearance of the clouds in the northwest. There was a huge column of clouds reaching down to the earth, whirling and swaying around, and apparently coming directly to our town. The crowds in our streets became very much terrified, and such a hunt and search for cellars and subterranean passage was never before known here. The panic for a time was fearful, but after a short time (15 or 20 minutes perhaps), the column lifted from the earth, and it began raining heavily, which continued for half an hour, when the sky cleared, and we had fair weather for the remainder of the day. Before the rain hailstones fell, one of which measured four inches across by one and one-half inches thick.

The whirlwind began in Franklin County, just north of Ote's Grove, coming to the farm of Mr. Berdim, where it just reached down and took the roof off the stable; coming down on the farm of Dr. Thayer, scooping up thirty rods of fence; crossed the river and took about twenty acres of timber; came upon a school-house, which it twisted into fragments, taking it all away; took a bridge crossing a slough; took three sides of a barn on a farm belonging to the estate of the late Jesse Dodd, and took the wood-house from the house and carried it away. It is described as presenting a fearful sight, the column being filled with rails, boards, timbers and trees, rapidly revolving together. It would strike the earth and spread out like a stream of smoke and bound up from the earth again. Where it touched the earth, it would take all with it, grass, corn, and wheat, leaving the ground perfectly bare. The whirlwind passed about four miles south over the prairie and disappeared.

Indiana.

NEAR DELPHI.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, July 7.

Col. Colton has just returned from a visit to the Carrollton Bridge—the bridge across the Wabash River just above Delphi. The tornado of Friday night which did the damage, was terrific at that place. The bridge was about 500 feet long and has been in position about twenty-eight years. Practical men say it was the best made bridge in the State of Indiana, and the timbers of it now laying in the river are yet sound and good. The force of the wind seems to have lifted it off the abutments and tipped it right into the river, on the upper side, where it now lies, bottom side up. One farmer who had over 100 acres of extra good timber which he had been saving up, has only about 10 per cent left. Another farmer has only about sixty acres left out of 100 acres of choice timber. The path of the wind must have been in some places near a mile wide, and its course can be traced by acres upon acres of devastated timber through which the wind cut its way sharp and clean.

AT KOKOMO.

From the Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune, July 8.

Hastening to the scene, we found the store of Lovin & Rayburn unroofed. The roof, including the tin, sheeting, and joists, had been taken so clean that there was not a pound of its wood or metal left, and it had passed over five roofs of same dimensions. In its passage it crushed a few chimneys, knocked a large hole in the Purdum Building, and struck the slate roof over Pattison's drug store so hard as to break the roof. Another whirl carried the flying roof over the comb of that building and to the street, where we saw it. On its way down it took off the corner of a two-story brick, Dr. Pattison's ware-room.

THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIAT'N, TROY, N. Y., July 4, 1873.

S. T. R. Prime, Secretary Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party, Dwight, Ill.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your People's platform, and I can but feebly express my approval of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth planks. There is so much truth and sound sense in the second plank, where you say, "We denounce as unjust and oppressive all taxation for special *classes*." Protection amounts simply to *special* taxation for the benefit of a few manufacturers, say 100,000, in this country. For their benefit, 40,000,000 of people are taxed every year millions of dollars, and no one is benefited outside of the manufacturers. How far more statesmanlike would it be for our nation to tax our people *directly* for what we need to carry on the Governmental machinery, and then throw wide open our ports to the nations of the world, and let all trade be *Free Trade*. Why, we at once abolish a horde of civil service office-holders, cut down the expenses of the Government many millions of dollars, and allow ourselves as a nation to become successful in a trading view. Who are the successful business men in this country? Those who buy where they can buy the cheapest. Having bought cheaper than their competitor, they can undersell him. Is not that Free Trade? On the contrary, suppose we compelled the man to buy in a particular market at such prices as the sellers in that market asked him for his products, how could he compete with his neighbor who bought it elsewhere? This is Protection. If Free Trade will make successful business men, it will make a prosperous nation. How can the merchants of the United States, who, by the *Protective tariff*, are compelled to buy at Protection prices in a *Protected* and monopolized market, be expected to compete with the nations of the world, who, by their Free Trade policy, are permitted to go into the markets of the world, and buy where they can buy the cheapest? We cannot do it. The only reason we can keep pace now is because we have untold resources. But open our doors to the world, and we at once will be the leader of commerce, our merchants the greatest, our farmers the richest, and our ships will again do the carrying business of the world, which a blind schoolboy statesmanship has now driven from the seas by a *Protection policy*. I am very truly yours, R. H. FERGUSON.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Perhaps there is not a more worthy object of charity than this. About 500 foundlings have been received the past thirty months. It is remarkable that this large number, requiring so much incessant care and attention, have had their wants amply supplied. No stronger proof could be given of the good management of the Home.

Thanks to the many thousands in the length and breadth of the land who have so generously sent in their contributions. Verily, the promise has been literally fulfilled to the foundlings, "When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord shall take me up."

But now the "record" tells us that $25,000 is wanted to finish the new building. This sum is a mere moiety of the millions expended upon our theatres and churches. The public works and buildings of Chicago are a laudable and praiseworthy object of pride to every citizen of the land. And there are many among us who, if they could look in upon the cheerful faces of these little ones, as the bright germs of future greatness and honor, would come forward in the spirit of the people of old who offered so freely that Moses said to them, "You have given enough." A SUBSCRIBER.

CHICAGO, July 8, 1873.

ULTRAMONTANE ANTICIPATIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Roman Catholic clergy in Germany are highly elated about the recent events in France. A clerical Government was established there May 24; and, May 26, the Prussian Bishops handed in their protest, prepared long before, in which they declared their inability to assist in the execution of the Church-laws published May 15. The views of those "black-coats" are openly and boldly given in a Bavarian clerical paper, which writes:

A wonderful turn through God's dispensation, indeed. The most popular General of France, President of the French Republic,—Gen. MacMahon, whose wife led, only a few months ago, a procession of 100,000 participants to Lourdes, to pray that the Holy Virgin might assist France and the Holy Father! And Bismarck? Well, we can imagine that he again has his nerves, "and will go to Varzin to recover from this blow, which, of course, has hit him and his plans too. The party of Order, the defenders of Right, the friends of the Holy Father, the faithful sons of the Church, can look with satisfaction and thanks toward God upon this wonderful turn which has just been consummated in France, since Catholic France, represented in the National Assembly, has boldly struck the redeeming blow, and taken the most decisive step upon the road to the victory of the Catholic monarchical principle.

We will now soon hear the cannon speak. The party of Revolution, hid in its heart, will soon attempt arising in France, only to be definitly thrown down, and to make room for legitimate royalty. In Italy, it [the cannon] will sweep away that sorry King Victor, to be utterly routed and tamed by France, to clear the way for a new order of things. Revolution will not confine itself to France and Italy alone. The gates of Hell will be opened everywhere, but will be unable to conquer the rock, which is the Catholic Church. We are on the eve of mighty events, on the shore of an ocean of tears and blood. But beyond it is waiting for us an island of peace, the triumph of the Church and justice. W.

ILLINOIS STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

The following is the programme of the meeting of the Illinois State Temperance Union to be held at Jacksonville, July 15 and 16, 1873:

First Day—Morning—Music; Prayer; An Address of Welcome by the Mayor; Response by the President; Appointment of Committees; Music.

Afternoon—Music; Prayer; Report of Committee on Credentials; Music; Opening Address by the Hon. Irus Coy, of Yorkville, Kendall County; Music.

Evening—Music; Prayer; Address by Prof. R. E. Hoyt, of Chicago; Music; Five-Minute Speeches by Officers and Delegates; Music.

Second Day—The regular business of the Union will be transacted.

THE FARMERS' FOURTH.

In Carrill County, Ill.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LANARK, Carroll Co., Ill., July 7, 1873.

In the memory of the oldest inhabitant, no more inauspicious morning ever heralded the advent of the Fourth than that of last Friday. A tremendous fall of rain occurred on the forenoon of the 3d; and from 3 to 6 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth, it literally poured down. About 8 o'clock a. m. the sun shone brightly, and, although the mud and slush were nearly hub-deep, the daring ones ventured to start. When within a few miles of the grove in which the Fourth was to be celebrated, another storm sent the procession (which by that time was a mile-and-a-half long) to the several houses and barns along the road for shelter. It was nearly 1 o'clock before the majority of the people were located in the grove. And oh! such a place. One of the most beautiful groves on God's footstool had been converted by the storm into a muddy, miry mass underfoot, while, above, the sky was clear and pleasant. The unpleasant aspect had deterred entire delegations from a distance, who were prepared with banners, etc., to celebrate the day, from being present. And yet, in spite of all drawbacks, over 1,500 teams and from 5,000 to 6,000 people were gathered together to see what they could see and to hear what they could hear.

It will be impossible for me to give you the different mottoes on the banners; I will simply recall a few that came to my notice. The "Patrons of Husbandry," who had the charge of the entire celebration, gained for themselves great credit in the determined zeal with which they worked it up, despite all obstacles. They have taken a stand in "Little Carroll" which they hope and trust to see followed throughout the entire rural portions of the State. A bystander, in reading the mottoes on their banners and the determination on their countenances, could see that this was no common celebration of the Fourth,—no child's play. I give a portion of these "declarations of principles" which were thrown to the breeze:

"The Farmers' Movement—Already Inaugurated in Twenty-four States. It Will Sweep Everything Before It!"

"Dare to Do Right! That's What We Want of Legislators!"

"No More Republicans! No More Democrats! We Want and *Must Have* Honest Men to Fill Public Positions!"

"In Union There Is Strength! Our Motto till the Farmers' and Workingmen's Question Is Settled."

"Who Would Be Free, Himself Must Strike the Blow!"

"The Hand that Holds the Bread!"

"Corn Must Go Up! Monopolies Must Come Down!"

"Salary-Grabbers Hunt Your Holes!"

"Honest Men for Office!"

"Equal and Exact Justice to All! Special Privileges to No One!"

"What has caused this great commotion
The country through?
'Tis the Farmers' ball a-rolling on
To beat the whole monopolist-crew."

"Salary of Our Congressman, One Hundred Bushels of Corn per Day! Poor Fellow! It Ought to Be Raised! He Can't Live!"

"Iowa Is Gathering Up the Political Table-Cloth; Illinois Will Make a *Shaking* Among the Crumbs!"

"Politicians to the Rear! We Are Done with You for a Time!"

"Should the Next Congress Decide that It Isn't Honest to Take the 'Back-Pay Steal' I won't touch it! Oh! no! Not I!"—[Our Congressman.]

"Farmers' Rights Forever."

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty!"

"Farmers, to the Front! Politicians, Take Back Seats!"

"Deeds, Not Words!"

The Hon. D. W. Dame presided over the vast assemblage with ease and dignity. One of the finest Glee-Clubs I think I ever heard was improvised from the material inside the Granges, and, with only a week's practice, gave some very fine pieces. The Lanark Cornet-Band and the Shannon Martial-Band also did exceedingly well. The Hon. D. J. Pinckney was not present, owing to missing a connection on his way home from Kansas, where he has been spending a few weeks. The Rev. F. F. Kiner entertained the people with one of his thoroughgoing patriotic efforts. The Farmers' Declaration of Independence was admirably read by Frank Yeomans, Esq., from the west part of the county.

Ample provision was made to fill the stomachs of the multitude, and cart-loads were carried home or given away. The most noticeable feature of the day was a pyramid, composed of thirty-seven young ladies, representing the States, each carrying a flag,—the pyramid being surmounted by another lady, representing the "Goddess of Liberty," with the sword and scales of justice poised over her head. This pyramid was inclosed with curtains, which, at a certain stage of the proceedings, were suddenly dropped, revealing it entire. At each corner of the base a farmer was stationed, with, respectively, a sheaf of wheat, a plow, a sickle, and an anvil.

The demonstration of Friday reveals the fact that no common obstacle will prevent the farmers from gathering together on similar important occasions. Delegations from Ogle and Whiteside Counties were present, and partook of the hospitalities of the Carroll County "Patrons," and with them seemed to enjoy the celebration of our New Independence, the Revolution of 1873. B.

In Winnebago County, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Winnebago Co., Ill., July 8, 1873.

The celebration of the great American anniversary was dampened to a certain extent by the preponderance of the fluids which nobody could control, however anxious they might have been to do so. The event of the day took place in the Town of Burritt, 12 miles northwest, under the auspices of the Farmers' Club, organized upon the principles of the different granges throughout the country, but acting independent of any other organization. The procession formed at Wemplestown and marched to the grove near Trask Bridge, where the whole thing was brought to an abrupt close by one of the most violent rain-storms of the season, which caused a general stampede of the whole crowd for shelter. But you are aware that the country-people are not to be beaten by a simple rain-storm. One by one they began to return to the grand stand,—the jolly old farmers first, and than their wives, followed by their fair daughters, with showy hats and light dresses, all more or less soiled, but with perseverance depicted on every countenance. After a time the meeting was called to order by the Vice President. A prayer was offered by the Chaplain, which was followed by the reading of the Farmers' Declaration of Independence, as adopted by the Granges throughout the country; when the Hon. J. C. Garvee, State's Attorney for this county, the orator of the day, was introduced, and delivered the address, with credit to himself and the cause which called him out. He in turn was followed by Dr. Hussey, of Cherry Valley; A. E. Smith, editor of the Rockford *Gazette*, and N. C. Warner,—the latter in a gentlemanly manner, taking Mr. Smith to do for his rather conservative views upon the questions under consideration.

The vocal and instrumental music was furnished by the justly-celebrated Barningham family, of our county. The dancing was apparently enjoyed by all the devotees of Terpsichore, notwithstanding the exceedingly moist condition of the grounds, and the bespattered muslin that enveloped the fair forms of the ladies. The Dolly Vardens, a burlesque entertainment, produced a vast amount of merriment for the small boys. Hospitality such as was dispensed on the occasion is not to be described; one has to enjoy it to obtain anywhere near an adequate appreciation of it. E. P. B.

In Hancock County, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WYTHE, Hancock, Co., Ill., July 4, 1873.

We have had a large gathering of the rural masses on this, the ninety-seventh anniversary of our national birthday. We have pledged ourselves anew to the principles of that Old Declaration, and we had read the Farmers' New Declaration, made this A. D., 1873.

Our orator said both Democratic and Republican parties would steal; and he thought, if the Liberal party had got into power, it would have done the same. He knew he was talking to farmers, and thought it was truly a farmers' day. He thought railroad monopolies a curse to the laboring class.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. J. S. Johnson, were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, We have been looking to the present Legislature for a Railroad-law to protect us against unjust discrimination, and have been disappointed by a compromise, to postpone the taking effect of the law until the 15th of January next, or until another meeting of said Legislature. Viewing this act in the light that our foes want from now until that time to purchase members enough to repeal said law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, without regard to party-lines, to work with all our ability, and use all lawful means to increase our organizations throughout the State; and that, at all future elections, we will cast our votes for those only whom we believe are in sympathy with us in overthrowing railroad monopoly.

WHEREAS, By Section 109, of the Assessment laws of 1871 and 1872, it is made the duty of the Equalization Board to assess the railroad-track and rolling-stock:

Resolved, That, as we are now being assessed to the full valuation of our real and personal property, we would respectfully ask said Board (especially the member from this district) to see that locomotives are assessed like our teams, at full value; their wagons like ours; their stock like our stock: Fair play is all we ask, and this we are entitled to.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the Carthage papers, and to the *Prairie Farmer* and CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

In De Witt County, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAPELLA, De Witt Co., Ill., July 5, 1873.

The celebration of the Fourth by the farmers, at the County Agricultural Grounds, near Clinton, was a great success, considering that there were three other celebrations in the county at the same time,—at Farmer City, Wapella Creek, and Tunbridge; that, on the 31st, a very heavy rain fell, placing the roads in bad condition; and that the morning of the Fourth was rainy, with every indication of a bad day, causing the people to arrive upon the ground late. I could not give an estimate of the number present, but should think there were as many as usually attend our County Fair. With favorable weather, there would have been a very large gathering.

In the forenoon, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an address by the Rev. J. G. Hughey, were very appropriate, and gave general satisfaction. In the afternoon, after partaking of a picnic dinner, the audience assembled at the stand, and, for a while, listened to the playing of some fine pieces by the Clinton Band; after which the Farmers' Declaration of Independence was read by the Secretary of the Farmers' County Organization, Mr. Thomas Ewing, Principal of the Clinton Public School; the Rev. W. H. Adams, the Rev. Mr. Piper, and others.

Taking it altogether, it was a very pleasant celebration, and a fine day for lemonade and soda-water, both of which were liberally supplied. Respectfully yours, S. M. THORP, President DeWitt County Farmers' Association.

IS CONGRESSIONAL TIMBER SCARCE

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "salary-grabbers" and their defenders have repeatedly asserted, of late, with an air of triumph and injured innocence, that men competent to fill the offices of United States Senator or Representative are so exceedingly scarce that none can be found who would consent to devote their immense talents and energies to the country for less than $7,500 a year. Now, in order to test whether these offices must go begging for occupants in case the people decline to pay the present incumbents $7,500 for six months' *sojourn* in Washington, I submit the following proposals to the people of these United States:

Wanted—74 Senators and 285 Representatives, of no less ability and honesty than the members of the Forty-second Congress, who can afford to spend five months in Washington at a salary of $1,000 a month. Hours short, and employment very easy and pleasant.

Wanted—100 or more Senators and Representatives who can afford to represent the true interests of the people for the honor of office alone, and without any desire or hope of pecuniary reward.

Wanted—A President, of no less ability than the present incumbent, who can afford to serve his country for $25,000 a year. Everything found except bull-pups and stallions. UNCLE SAMUEL.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "decided excitement" and "great satisfaction" of the Ultramontanes, created by Bismarck's speech in the German Parliament, relative to continuing the appropriation for an Ambassador to the Papal Chair, seem without sound foundation. As long as the German Government does not forbid the Roman Catholic clergy receiving orders from Rome, but has a large portion of its subjects go for spiritual advice to a foreign potentate, it is of the highest importance to Germany to know what is going on at the court of this potentate.

Again, the "remarkable concession" made with regard to the election of a new Pope receives a different aspect if you emphasize Bismarck's words as follows: "It can only be our office, when we are notified that an election has been finished, *to examine* FOR OURSELVES whether, *in our judgment*, it has been conducted with *perfect fairness*, so that the person elected is, *in* OUR *opinion, entitled* to exercise in Germany those rights which undoubtedly appertain to a LEGAL Pope.

Considering the position of Germany, France, etc., as well as the machinations of the ex-Queen Isabella, in case of the election of a new Pope, the little word "*legal*" harbors within its wide compass all the conditions of a first-class war between France and Italy,—a war in which Germany would hardly be neutral. FIAT LUX.

"FORK OVER THAT MONEY."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: United States Senators and Representatives ought to have enough common sense to perceive that it is absolute folly and madness for them to even attempt to withstand the storm of popular indignation now rising against them on account of the salary-steal. So far from "blowing over" and abating, the storm is increasing in violence every day; and, the longer they postpone restitution of the stolen property, the harder it will be for them. No doubt it is galling to them to have to give up money that they have already spent, but they had much better borrow it now than wait any longer. Members of the Forty-third Congress would do well to stop drawing money which they have not earned, because having once spent it, it will come hard to be *forced* to refund the excess over $5,000, as they surely will be in less than seven months.

Important Land Suits in the American Bottom.

From the St. Louis Republican.

There have been commenced some twenty suits in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois to recover lands lately patented, but confirmed by law as early as 1810, to claimants under ancient French titles. Those lands have long since passed into the hands of bona fide purchasers, and they would in ordinary cases be protected by the statute of limitation. But the plaintiffs claim that the title passed out of the United States only by the patents, which are of recent date, and they have bought up the interests of the heirs of the original confirmees. Some of the lands are very valuable, and part of the claims are located in what is now the city of East St. Louis.

At the last January term one of the cases on a similar title, but referring to lands right opposite the city of Vincennes, was tried before Judges Drummond and Treat at Springfield. The Court after a very full and long argument decided in favor of defendant. The case has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the plaintiffs.

At this term (June term, 1873) another case was tried, relating to lands in the American Bottom, near Cahokia, Crews vs. Brewer, who is a tenant of the Jarrot family. Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, took the place of Judge Drummond. The case was tried last week, and Judge Davis has just delivered his decision also in favor of defendant. It will probably also be appealed from.

Most of the cases are commenced by one Jonathan Crews, who claims to be the Assignee of some of the patentees.

Several very interesting questions were presented. The plaintiffs are represented by Messrs. Darby, Hallum, and Jewett, of St. Louis, and Messrs. Schoals and Mather, of Springfield.

The Vincennes case was defended by Messrs. Edwards, of Springfield, and G. Koerner, of Belleville, and the American Bottom cases by Mr. G. Koerner.

A Letter from Thiers.

A French citizen, residing in Philadelphia, sent to the late President of the French Republic, after the veto of the 24th of May, a letter of friendship and gratitude, and he has received a reply, of which a translation, as follows, appears in the *Bulletin*:

PARIS, Bt. Malesherbes 48, 12th June, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your friendly letter and kind remembrance. I have resigned because I am strongly convinced that a party government, in a country like ours, so sadly divided, is quite a counter-sense, and can but add to the public calamities. A government energetic against material disorder, moderate, benevolent, and pacific toward all non-factious opinions, is the only one able to calm the passions, and to bring once more union and well-being in France. I preferred to resign than follow a policy that is not mine, and which, in giving itself up to the Right of the Assembly, is far from conforming to the feelings of the majority in the country. I return to rest, to my dear books and studies, and to my friends, desiring nothing but the restoration of France to her former grandeur and prosperity.

Yours truly, A. THIERS.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

What She Says of Thiers, MacMahon, Victor Emmanuel, Bismarck, Prince Napoleon, and the Pope—The Future of France and of Europe.

Geneva (June 19) Correspondence of the New York World.

The Empress, in my eyes, is as lovely as ever. A man might not think so,—some men, at least,—but, during the two hours which I spent with her the other day, I, a woman, saw in this woman—widow, exiled queen, and anxious mother—all the loveliness which had charmed me when I first met her, twenty years ago this very month. And yet she is changed. Good heavens! how she has changed since then! All for the better, I think. Her heart was always good, gentle, and affectionate; but there are natures which develop unexpected qualities in adversity, and Eugenie to-day is to what she was before the war as the child is to the matured woman. This growth in experience of men and things began before the war, but its progress was slow until 1870. Since then it has been rapid—so rapid that they who were once her teachers might now well become her pupils. Happy is the son who has such a mother, happy the husband who had such a wife; happy—let me say it at once, so that there may be no concealment—happy would France be with such an Empress. They say she is a bigot. Well, if to love and fear God with all one's heart is to be a bigot, then is she one; not otherwise. They say she is selfish and ambitious. If to love France next to God and to wish and pray for its happiness, living more upon her knees than on her feet, in supplications for the country which she regards with a maternal affection that startled me by its intensity, is to be selfish and ambitious, then let her plead guilty to these accusations. They say that she ruled her husband with a harsh, stern hand during the last few months of his life; secluded him from all access to those of his adherents and counselors whom she disliked; inflicted petty slights and petty oppressions upon him; locked up one day his orders and decorations which he was fond of arranging and fondling with childish delight; removed from his room a little clock which he admired, and generally "henpecked" him. False! Wretchedly and absurdly false, these weak inventions of her enemies! She loved her husband—not better than he deserved, for few besides herself know how great and constant an affection he bore for her; but she loved him as she herself deserved to be loved, and to say that is to say everything.

In two hours much is said—especially between two women who have not seen each other for five years, and these five years those from 1868 to 1873. Were I to write all that was said in our conversation, your columns would have room for little else. Be not alarmed—I am only to record some few words that should be known.

"They say that you and the Prince now revisit Europe for a political purpose," I remarked.

"And it is true," said the Empress. "What do I do—what do I think—what do I say, that has not 'a political purpose' as they phrase it? But then this 'political purpose' which never leaves me, which rises with me, which mingles even in my prayers—what is it? Is it that I wish to plot and scheme and intrigue; to prepare coups d'etat; to receive discontented officers of the army; to encourage revolts against the authority that France now recognizes as the best for the day? You, my friend, who know me, know it is not so. But since France is always in our hearts—since Louis and myself live only for France and for God—since our prayers, our tears, our sufferings, and our rejoicings are for her—then, naturally, our visit to the Continent is for her, and it has, thus, its 'political purpose.' It would be useless to conceal it"—this with a smile—"one might as well try to conceal that she breathed."

We spoke then of the recent changes in France—of the downfall of Thiers and the elevation of Marshal MacMahon; of the palpable reaction against the socialistic Republicans; of the wonderful manifestations of religious feeling throughout the whole country; of the Pope, Italy, Victor Emmanuel, the German Empire, Bismarck, and the persecution of the Church, and of Spain. You will see that our conversation took a wide range; and you will be glad, perhaps, that I only indicate, rather than repeat at full, what the Empress said on these great topics.

"It is clear, is it not, my friend," said the Empress, "that the foes of order and of religion have gone as far as the good God will permit them to go, at least in our day; and that we are about to witness a general return of the peoples to faith and sobriety? France is still the inspirator and the guide of the world, and France is to-day more fervent in her love for God and for His Vicar than she has been for ages. What is going on in France to-day? Everywhere the churches are filled as never before; everywhere immense pilgrimages to the holy shrines; everywhere addresses of sympathy and encouragement to the Holy Father—whom may God preserve to see the ruin of all his foes; everywhere the enemies of religion and society are dispirited and cast down, or if they still retain hope they prepare for new excesses which will only hasten their final discomfiture. Do you know with what fear this awakening of Catholic France inspires the Piedmontese Government at Rome, the anti-Christian and pagan court at Berlin, and the wild communards at Madrid? They tremble as did Balthazar when he read the writing on the wall."

Here the Empress read to me some passages from private letters, speaking of the extraordinary religious manifestations which have recently occurred throughout France, and of the series of grand religious fetes which are to take place at Bordeaux next month, when great numbers of French and foreign Bishops are to be present, the civil and military authorities of the department are to attend, and Gen. de Paladine is to furnish an imposing military contingent from the regular army to add brilliancy to the ceremony; and then she told me of the advices which she had from Italy and Germany concerning the remarkable reaction, among the most important classes, against the policy of the Lanza and Bismarck Cabinets. Her information from Italy and Germany fairly staggered me. I had suspected something of the truth, but I was not aware of a tenth of the facts which showed, in Italy, how immense was the strength of the Catholic party there; and in Germany, how precarious was the hold which Bismarck had upon power.

"All goes well in France, then," I remarked, "and you would not wish, had you the power, to hasten affairs?"

"Au contraire!" she replied with great emphasis. "We are perfectly satisfied, and if one might complain at all it would be that some of our friends are not satisfied to let affairs move on as they are going, but wish to hurry them a little. That is not wise. As long as M. Thiers—the wretched man!—was allowed to coquette with the Reds and to encourage the Communards there was danger. Now that he is gone all moves well. Marshal MacMahon is a prudent man [*un tres prudent et un tres honnete homme*.] He loves France. His wife, who counsels him well, is, perhaps, ambitious, but she is devout and fears God. The Orleans Princes are no longer to be spoken of. The friends of Henry V.—loyal to an idea—are ours when we want them. Yes, my friend, all goes well; the future is ours, and God is on our side."

"But this future?" said I.

"Eh, bien!" replied the Empress; "you know what it must be. France, in her good time—in God's time—will lead the reaction against the forces which have until now seemed to threaten the very existence of society and of religion throughout Europe. Her sufferings and her humiliation have been great; her sins demanded this penance, she has performed it; God has absolved her, or will soon absolve her; and then, once more, she will become his sword to chastise and his balm to heal. This future of which you ask—do you not know it? I see it all before me—France once more at the head of the nations; the robbers driven out of Rome; the Pope restored to his dominions; Germany divided again into small and harmless States; Austria, freed from the sickly dreams that now enfeeble her, strong again in her ancient faith and hand in hand with France. This is the future—if it be the will of Heaven."

At another stage of our conversation I mentioned the recent arrival of Prince Napoleon in Paris and the current reports of his ambitious hopes. Somewhat to my surprise, the Empress spoke very mildly of her cousin.

"One sometimes trembles," said she, "to see how retribution follows sin even in this life. I know my cousin well—ah! I have cause to know him—and there are great qualities in him. He is not my friend, but I am not his enemy. In that tomb at Chiselhurst are buried many enmities. If ever I cherished enmity against the Prince, it is buried there. My husband loved him—they were children together. When we met at the coffin of my husband, although tears blinded my eyes, I saw tears in his also—that was enough. The Prince is very able; he is ambitious; he has a party, a strong one; he is an excellent judge of men, and he knows how to win the aid of women; above all, he is a Napoleon; but with all this he can never win France."

"And why?" I asked; although I thought I knew why.

"Not because he is the son-in-law of the King of Italy—although that would go for much—but because France is religious and Catholic at her heart, and he is—what you know. France would shrink from him with horror, and she would have reason. There are things which cannot be forgotten, and France will never forget what this man has said and done. His deeds and words have perhaps been exaggerated; but the simple truth is enough, and the ... in every hamlet in France. To ... place him at her head would ... suit and defy God, and that France ... do. It is not unlikely, as ... know, that Victor Emmanuel will abdicate ... wishes to celebrate a civil marriage ... Countess Marfiori. It is a good thing ... Prince Humbert and Lanza say ... King is powerless against them. By ... he can enjoy a freedom that he has not ... and abdication is common in his family ... abdicates, then his beau fils my cousin ... deprived of one of the props on which ... —he values it, although I do not. It is ... intrigue that he now carries on— ... that has its strings in London, in Paris ... Rome; but it will come to nothing."

In speaking of the Pope, at another ... of our conversation, the Empress ... words that are strongly impressed on ... ory.

"The Holy Father," said she "repr... himself and in his office the principle of ... sanction for all law; and that is why his ... ence and his independence are essential ... world. Being thus essential, God will ... them. If he were swept away we should ... nothing left on earth but the unchecked ... unguided will of man, expressed either ... voice of a majority, in which case the ... would be slaves, or by the mouth of a ... tor, under whom all would be slaves ... world has grown too old to submit to d... It would not long be content to be ruled ... by plebiscites. The divine sanction for ... needed—that sanction that is above all, ... rules all alike; that depends not upon ... bayonets; that prescribes what is right ... God wills it, and forbids what is wrong ... God condemns it. The Pope, whom G... made to be the living interpreter of this ... code of duty, is hated by those who wish ... rid of God. France, who has God in her ... will protect him."

We did not separate without speaking ... Prince Imperial, who accompanies his ... "You have seen Louis," said she; "and ... what you think of him. Do you observe ... has greatly grown? He is already taller ... his father was. He studies with assiduity ... with intelligence. We are very fond of ... other—I need not tell you that. If we w... what we are how simply happy we sh... together! As it is we are happy; but ... burdens rest upon us."

The Empress, in speaking of her life ... land, had many pleasant things to tell ... kindness of the people there; of their ... ment and regard for the Emperor ... Prince; of the courtesy and attention ... her by the Queen and the royal family; ... the extreme sympathy manifested on all ... the time of the Emperor's death. Since ... event there has been a little court always ... tained at Chiselhurst, and the Empress ... son have daily and hourly received proofs ... attachment of their party. These proofs ... them now, but discretion forbids me to ... on this point.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The California rainy season, ending ... produced 17.94 inches of rain fall.

—San Francisco had seventy-one wom... jail the other day, forty of whom were C...

—An Iowa teacher, residing four mil... her school-house, rides to her duties ... morning on an ox.

—American female newspaper re... now found in all parts of the world ... went to the Vienna Exposition.

—The Wood County (Wis.) *Reporter* ... cranberry crop will be the largest the ... fall ever before known, if the frost keeps ...

—The house of Mr. Lyon, of Dalloy... was set on fire the other day, by the ... the sun from some burnished milk-cans.

—A Vermonter has shipped to parties ... land, Me., 1,850 pounds of spruce gum ... 21st of March. He received from ... $1.50 per pound for it.

—The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis ... has dissolved its consolidations, so ... Jacksonville Division becomes a road of ... grade, and the rates of both freight ... sengers are higher than under the old ... things.

—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Com... building a monster tank at Carlinville, ... holding 1,300 barrels of water. The ... sixty feet high, and it is said to be the ... tank on the road.

—A Milwaukee servant girl, whose ... sisted upon an early day for the wedd... gathered together 18 towels, 50 nap... sheets, 3 quilts, 7 dresses, and several ... ticles when arrested.

—And now scientists claim that the ... stead of being so "cold, and chaste, and ... is in reality red hot—so much so that ... thing known to our world can live ... This also knocks the green cheese theory ...

—A girl in Fond du Lac, Wis., played ... er a game of chess, the other day, to ... whether the wedding-day should be ... this year or the next. She desired ... but lost the game, and must face the p... fore the coming January.

—The woman who is annually killed ... bite of a spider expired this season ... ville, Tenn. Her gifted sister, who w... the road-tax, had, when last heard fr... pleted grading a section of road in Ma... remaining sisters plow eighty acres and ... in corn this year in Kansas.

—Four young women have entered ... philosophical course at the University of ... They are skillful short-hand writers, as ... is absolutely necessary at this University ... lectures are required to be taken down ... by the students.

—J. J. Daily, a wealthy merchant of ... Alabama, being crossed in love three ... ago, turned his effects into cash and ... New Orleans on a desperate spree. In ... weeks he squandered his accumulation ... years, and ended by dying last week in a ... house of delirium tremens.

—The total amount of military freight ... warded last year from Sioux City depot ... 30, was 3,463,325 pounds, while the total ... shipped this year from Yankton depot and ... City depot combined is 7,880,954 pounds ... an excess this year over last of 4,416,629 ... Of this amount, over 6,000,000 pounds ... shipped from Yankton.

—The Geneva Lake (Wis.) *Herald* ... the sidewalks, woods, and shores of the ... for a great distance are completely ... with little toads. Thousands and even ... thousands of them are hopping in every ... tion. Should they all live to be old, the ... and insects of that section will suffer ... to the toads; they injure no one and are ... able to the farmers.

—St. Paul's (Minn.) population exceeds ... there were 66 wholesale houses in 1869 ... in 1872; the aggregate wholesale trade of ... was $8,884,531, and of 1872, $17,553,... amount of exchange sold in 1869 was $... 563, and in 1862, $33,787,723; the ... erected in 1869 were 509, at a cost of $1,... and in 1872 there were 934, at a ... $2,346,487.

—The Albany *Express* is responsible ... story of a four-and-a-half feet fellow who ... ed a six-feet girl in that city and was laugh... so much by people when he was out pro... ing that he finally made up his mind to ... the fair one, and told her so. She ... seized the little fellow, placed him over ... knee, and administered a powerful parental ... tigation. The police were attracted by the ... and arrested the young woman.

—On one of the trains leading to Sioux ... recently, a mother was holding her baby ... the window. The youngster was so de... that it gave a vigorous spring and went out ... train ran half a mile before it was stopped ... was backed up to the scene of the ... for the purpose of picking up the mangled ... of the infant; but the youngster was found ... unhurt, to the great relief of all and to the ... satisfaction of the mother. She did not ... child up to the window after that.

—It turns out that Howard, the man hung ... weeks ago by the Vigilants at Franklin ... for horse-stealing, was himself a member ... Vigilant Committee. If this is so, as ... be pretty well authenticated, it accounts ... extreme reluctance to being taken out to ... lin by the officer, as he well knew what ... his fate. Among the cruel conditions ... by the agreement among the Vigilants ... requiring the victim to be dragged to the ... of execution by the tail of a horse—a ... transportation that was brutally perf... Howard's case.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The price of quicksilver is still on ... Within six months it sold at 60 cents per ... yesterday, according to our telegraphic ... it was selling in New York at $1.10 ... vance has been gradual, and promises ... still higher figures. The main ... of supply are the Old Almaden ... Spain; the Old Idria, in Austria; and ... Almaden, New Idria, and Redington ... this State. While the demand on the ... coast has increased from year to year ... ply has apparently decreased, altho... more than probable that the discovery ... new lodes of cinnabar of consider... tent would accelerate the supply ... siderably. The mines of California ... and the Territories cannot be developed ... the assistance of quicksilver; and no ... this better than the quicksilver ring ... York that controls the market. The ... be run up to $2 per pound, and the ... still be at the mercy of the ring.—*San ... Chronicle.*

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS.

[illegible] of the Fourteenth Street Suit—The Improvements to Be Carried Out.

[illegible] Gilbert v. Evening Post Printing Company.

[illegible] Action for Freight—Another Suit Against the City.

[illegible] Court Items—The Courts Condensed—New Suits.

[illegible] of Lull et al. v. the City, in which [illegible] sought an injunction to restrain the [illegible] improving Fourteenth street with curb [illegible] feet north of the street, as it has al[illegible] accepted, came up for decision by [illegible] Williams, yesterday afternoon. The [illegible] held that, in his opinion, the case only in[illegible] the question as to the true location of [illegible] street, formerly called Liberty [illegible]; that the evidence showed that Mayor [illegible] in 1848, wishing to subdivide a tract of [illegible] five acres in extent, the north line of [illegible] was 17 chains, 18 links south of the Gov[illegible] monument, situated on the corner of [illegible] and Twelfth streets, and the cor[illegible] of Sections 15 and 16, employed one [illegible] to make the necessary sur[illegible] Bradley divided the property into [illegible] of lots, with a 40-foot street, named [illegible], fixing the depth and width of the lots [illegible] the width of the street, and stuck stakes [illegible] fixed stones at the corner of State and Lib[illegible] streets and at the corner of Clark and Lib[illegible] streets. The weight of evidence was that [illegible] stones and stakes were fixed, indicating [illegible] line of the street as it was occupied for over [illegible] years; that the question there presented [illegible] whether or not the map which located the [illegible] about six feet north of where the stakes [illegible] street corner stones were placed was to [illegible], or whether the stakes and stones were [illegible] govern. The Court thought that it was not a [illegible] within the decision cited by complainants; [illegible] there was no distance called for [illegible] the map running so many chains or [illegible] feet to the monument. The map un[illegible] showed the street to be six feet [illegible] of the places where the stones were lo[illegible] and in his opinion, under the statute the [illegible] could only demand title to lands designated [illegible] the plat as the street; that it took its title [illegible] the plat and not from the acts of a sur[illegible]; that if a surveyor makes a mistake and [illegible] lot and street lines different from what [illegible] are marked in the plat, the city would take [illegible] according to the plat, and property-holders were [illegible] to look at the record of the plat, as far as [illegible] public streets are concerned. The Court there[illegible] decreed that the street was where the city [illegible] it to be and that the act of the Surveyor [illegible] the Public Works Department, in dividing up [illegible] feet surface was justified by the decision [illegible] the Supreme Court on that point, and to do [illegible] otherwise would be to do injustice to the parties [illegible] interested. The Court found that there was no [illegible] equity in the bill which he dismissed.

LINDA GILBERT V. EVENING POST.

This case is still progressing, and, as it ad[illegible], it becomes more interesting, judging [illegible] the eager audience who watched the pro[illegible] yesterday afternoon. In the morning [illegible] Tripp was again examined, and testified that [illegible] one engaged in the enterprise considered it [illegible] be a lottery. He and Miss Gilbert engineered [illegible] affair, got propositions from jewelers as to [illegible] they could furnish the prizes for. They [illegible] expected to pay for the jewelry from the proceeds of the sale of the picture, which was well [illegible] worth to the purchaser the money it sold for, being purchased at wholesale figures. Witness stated that as soon as they were charged with conducting a lottery, and the indictment was obtained, they ceased from selling tickets. Miss Gilbert also testified that she did not consider the enterprise she was engaged in to be a lottery. Thought that they were giving the purchasers the worth of their money. In the afternoon the examination of Miss Buchanan, one of the editors of the *Evening Post*, was [illegible] sensation. Miss B. detailed her experiences as an interviewer, expressed the holiest horror at the evils caused by lottery schemes, and created smiles by the score at the ready wit she showed, under cross-examination. Finding that he could make nothing out of her, Judge Van Buren let her off with a compliment. "You have left the *Post*, Miss Buchanan," asked the gallant old Judge. "About five weeks ago," answered the imperious editor. "Ah," said the Judge, "I thought the *Post* had fallen off a good deal of late." With the exception of an incessant running fire of banter which passed between Judge Van B. and the placid Swett, there was nothing further worthy of note in the day's transactions.

BIG CITY TAX SALE SUIT.

George G. Merrick files a bill in the Circuit Court against Henry Waller, Emily J. and James Montgomery, William Kelsey Reed, John Forsyth, the City of Chicago, and Joseph Pollack, County Clerk, asking for an injunction to restrain said Pollack, and his successors in office from issuing any deed or deeds of except S. 40¼ feet of Lots 25 to 29 of Blocks 16 and 19, of S. F. Smith's sub-division of N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14, sold July 5, 1871, for general city taxes of 1870, to William Kelsey Reed for $475.60, and on a sale for special assessments of the year 1870, held on 22d of June 1871, to one C. Walsh for $695.61, being for special assessment. Warrant 1170 for curbing, paving and filling west Adams street from Ashland Avenue to Robey street, and on a sale for special assessments of 1870, held 24th June 1871, to John Forsyth for $41.28, and another such sale to William Kelsey Reed for $27.36. The property is very valuable, having been purchased by complainant in July 1871, for $85,000.

SINGULAR ACTION FOR FREIGHT.

F. M. Walshe, owner of the schooner S. Bates, begins suit in admiralty, in the United States Circuit Court, against John Mason Loomis and John McLaren to recover certain freights. Complainants allege that the schooner was chartered by defendants to leave the port of Michigan City, Ind., where she was lying, to proceed to the port of Manistee, Mich., and there take a full cargo of lumber to Chicago. The schooner was being loaded by the Stromach Lumber Company, when the schooner Menomonee came along and proceeded to take in cargo. The consequence was that the S. Bates did not get a full cargo of lumber, which amounts to from 142,000 to 147,000 feet of lumber, and had to start for Chicago with only 91,171 feet, for which alone the respondents represent themselves as willing to pay. Complainant brings the suit on the ground that the charter was to convey a full cargo, and it is respondents' fault if he was unable to do so.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

The case of Lonergan v. The City of Chicago is still progressing. In this action, complainant seeks to recover $10,000 for damages done to his building by the City Fire Brigade, who, in 1867, pulled down his walls in order to hinder the spreading of a fire, which was caused by a boiler explosion on Canal street, in the vicinity of complainant's property. After the fire, in 1869, the complainant laid his case before the Common Council, who recommended that he be paid $1,200 to make up for his loss, but Mayor Mason vetoed the appropriation. Complainant now seeks $8,800 more than he was then willing to accept.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

The will of Robert Schnitzler was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Frances M. Schnitzler, under an approved bond of $20,000. The will of Joachim Schwisow was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Ferdinand Otto, under an approved bond of $1,800, who was also appointed guardian of Charlotte Schwisow, under an approved bond of $1,000.

Cecilia Reid was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late John Reid, under an approved bond of $80,000.

Claims were allowed against the following estates: Henry Phillips, $3,062.21; Thomas D. Reilly, $678.25; John Benner, $327.47; E. H. Sloan, $800; Martin Smith, $5,745.28.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Margaret Dougherty, Ann Nolan and James Nolan, Mary and Thomas Cannon, file a bill in the Circuit Court against Mary Dougherty et al. for the partition of Lots 36 and 37, in subdivision of that part of Block 10 lying east of Blue Island avenue, in subdivision, by Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, of the southeast ¼ of Section 17, 30, 14. Complainants prayed for and obtained a writ of injunction restraining defendant, Mary Dougherty, from interfering with the collection of the rents of the property.

N. S. Hitchcock, William Spencer, and Thomas Owens file a petition, in the Circuit Court against Tulbord & Faringer, for a mechanic's lien on the "Music Hall," the flooring of which they laid, the difference of opinion [illegible]

before Judge Tree during the past few days, delivered a sealed verdict last night, which will be opened this morning.

The Woolcott will case is still progressing before Judge Farwell, and evidence is still being taken with regard to the alleged feebleness of intellect of John Brown, who has been the innocent cause of the litigation, through leaving behind him two wills and only one fortune.

In Judge Tipton's room the case of Woolcott v. Van Valkenberg was tried. This was an action in which plaintiff sought to recover the loss arising from certain transactions in wheat effected for him by defendant, whom he charged with having disobeyed orders. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff with full damages, $3,070.80.

In the Criminal Court John Maher was placed on trial on a charge of selling liquor to a minor, and was found guilty and fined $10 and costs. A new trial was moved for. F. A. Hagstrum was tried on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and was found guilty. Frederick H. Brown withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to committing an assault with intent to do bodily injury, and was sent down to the County Jail for 30 days.

Joseph W. Williams and Gorham F. Bakers ask, in the Circuit Court, for a writ of attachment against William H. Van Arman, who, they allege, owes them $1,958.90, and is a resident of Massena Springs, New York State.

Fred Boettcher, whose action of trespass against several parties in the Town of Jefferson has been several times tried in the Circuit Court with varying results, the last trial resulting in favor of defendants, now brings suit in the Superior Court against the same parties, laying damages at $30,000.

In Judge Tipton's Court the following business was disposed of: Cases gone by default with judgment for plaintiff: Fuller v. Riggs, $188.80; Dane v. Wright, $408.35; Farwell v. Nickerson, $152; Lane v. Wicks, $371.58; Basch v. Alpiner, $910.18; Rounds v. Brown, $438; Sprott v. Rowell, $400.90; Hewitt v. Bolter, $101.50; Crow v. McGuire, $334; Brown v. Brown, $322.70; Woodsum v. McGregor, $242.48; Blocki v. Stewart, $634.81; Jackman v. Stowe, $277.26; Chubbs v. Fowler, $180.02. The case of Middleton v. Collins was tried by a jury who found for plaintiff for $312.02 damages.

John Douglas and Alexander A. Chapman file a petition in bankruptcy against Orson G. Chapman and Albert Hambrich, grocers, living in Alexandria, Ill., who, they allege, owe them several amounts of money, aggregating about $1,200, and are unable to pay more than 80 cents on the dollar. The acts of bankruptcy alleged are the non-payment of certain promissory notes.

Bridget, wife of Michael McPhillips, sought, in Judge Booth's room, yesterday, to recover $200 damages from Patrick Farley, whom she charges with assaulting her so grievously that her life was despaired of. The case will conclude to-day.

R. Fowler et al. file a praecipe in assumpsit in the Superior Court against John H. Chubb and Charles Albee; damages, $40,000.

Johanna Solem et al. file a praecipe in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against Charles Harms and John Laughlin; damages, $2,000.

John Schildgen files a praecipe in trespass, in the Circuit Court, against Bernard and Dumas Kloepfer; damages, $5,000.

Vito Cosh files a praecipe in trespass in the Circuit Court, against Nicholas Hansen; damages, $2,000.

Daniel A. Heever files a praecipe in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against J. R. Mickens; damages, $5,000.

Edward J. Harty files a praecipe in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Michael Harty and James Shannon; damages, $2,500.

Joseph Bryan et al. files a praecipe in trespass, in the Circuit Court, against Abraham J. Neuberger and brother; damages, $5,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,097—Geo. W. Lyon et al. v. Henry Bush, D. S. Eastabrooks, E. P. Sawyer, Edwin Bowles, Charles B. Holmes, and William W. Whitney; assumpsit, $800. 4,4098—John Hughes et al. v. Daniel A. Loring, Geo. S. Cole, and William A. Clapp; assumpsit, $800. 44,099—Fred Boettcher v. William P. Gray, Hugh H. Schweitzer, Leonard Ingalls, Ferry Powell, Edward Austin, Spencer Kimball and Julius Kimball; trespass, $30,000. 44,100—R. Fowler et al. v. John F. Chubb and Charles Albee; assumpsit, $4,000. 44,101—Auguste v Jacob Weil; confession of judgment, $355.40. 44,102—Appeal. 44,103—William H. Iloff v. Ezra B. Lincoln et al.; petition for mechanic's lien on 161 South State street. 44,104—Esroger, Buchlaw & Co. Lithographic Institute v. Thomas A. Bland, M. Cora Bland, and Thomas A. Coznie; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,105—Frederick Fenike v. Conrad Schultz; bill. 44,106—S. M. Duffield v. H. Fenerstein; assumpsit, $500. 44,107—Keane County National Bank v. Charles Wheaton; assumpsit, $900. 44,108.—DeLancey Kennedy v. Peter S. Meserole et al.; assumpsit, $200. 44,109—Alex. M. Thompson v. Charles W. Charleston; assumpsit, $300. 44,110—Edward Baggott et al. v. Timothy S. Fitch; assumpsit, $800. 44,111—Johanna Solem et al. v. Charles Harnes and John Laughlin; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,695—Joseph W. Williams and Graham F. Bakers v. William H. Van Arman; assumpsit, $1,958.90. 7,696—Restored case. 7,697—John K. Flemming v. Anthony Welch; trespass on the case $1,500. 7,698—George G. Merrick v. Henry Waller et al.; bill. 7,699—Edwin L. Brand v. Lydia A. Concklin et al.; debt $1,800. 7,700—Anson Spany, guardian of Henry W. Kingsbury v. William H. Young; debt $566.65. 7,701—John Sledger v. Bernard and Dumas Kloepper; trespass $5,000. 7,702—Francelia M. Hotchkiss v. A. S. Wadhams; appeal. 7,703—Veto Cosh v. Nicholas Hansen; trespass, $2,000. 7,704—Joseph W. Fuller et al. v. Joseph and Charles Rigg; assumpsit, $300. 7,705—D. H. Meyers v. Wilson & Work et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on 133 and 135 South State street, $180. 7,706—The Mason & Hamlin Organ Company v. B. F. Stanley; replevin of cabinet organ. 7,707—Margaret Dougherty et al. v. Mary Dougherty et al.; bill for partition. 7,738—Daniel A. Heever et al. v. J. R. Meckens; assumpsit, $5,000. 7,709, 7,710—Restored cases. 1,711—J. Harty v. Michael Harty and James Shannon; assumpsit, $2,500. 7,712—Bernard Heeney et al. v. Thomas McArthur; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,713—Joseph Bugan et al. v. Abraham J. Neuberger & Brother; trespass on the case, $5,000. 7,714—N. S. Hitchcock et al. v. Anson Sperry, et al; petition for mechanic's lien. 7,715—Georgiana v. George Berger; divorce on ground of cruelty and desertion. 7,716—F. M. Kantzler v. Sophia Fahlbusch; assumpsit, $500.

A MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL.

The annual picnic of the Union Catholic Library Association took place at Tracy Grove yesterday. A large number of pleasure-seekers attended, and availed themselves of the cool, pleasant weather to have a day full of enjoyment and pleasure. As the picnicers were nearly all on terms of social intimacy, they entered heartily into all the sports and games which the Committee of Arrangements so amply provided. The Great Western Light Guard Band was engaged for the occasion, and made the air resound with quadrilles, waltzes, and polkas. The lovers of the Terpsichorean art were in full force on the large covered dancing floor, and moved gracefully through the entricacies of the gay dance. The sports included foot-ball, base ball, quoiting, running, and jumping, and as liberal prizes were awarded to the victors the entries were numerous and the competition quite spirited. The affair passed off quite pleasantly, and everybody returned feeling that he had spent one of the happiest days of the year at the picnic of the Union Catholic Library Association.

Improvements in Pianos.

We have had our attention called by the Messrs. Reed & Sons, of the Temple of Music, corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets, Chicago, to a new patent double-bearing agraffe, used only in the manufacture of the world-renowned Chickering Pianos. This new invention is of the utmost importance in producing a full, rich, clear tone, and causing the piano to stand very long in tune. These pianos will be furnished upon payment of $100 cash, balance in monthly installments. Prices low for the quality.

Washington Heights.

Our readers should bear in mind that the great auction sale of B. F. Clarke & Co., and Clarke, Layton & Co., of choice residence lots at Washington Heights, takes place to-day. The special free train will leave the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot at 1:30 p. m., sharp. The high standing of the firms conducting this sale is sufficient guarantee to purchasers that everything will be conducted fairly, and all who desire choice bargains should attend the sale.

Great New Route to New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas.

Shortest line to Pueblo, Trinidad, and Santa Fe. Shippers and emigrants take notice. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. This line follows the beautiful Arkansas Valley to Grenada, in Colorado, where daily stages connect with points in Southern Colorado and New Mexico. Three million acres Kansas lands for sale, eleven years' time, 7 per cent interest. Office No. 77 Clark street. W. E. Webb, General Agent.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

The Warm Spring Indians.

Donald McKay and his dusky braves, who rendered such good service in the Modoc war, arrived at the Dalles, in Oregon, some two weeks ago, where they were paid off at the rate of $13 per month, with an allowance of an additional $12 for the use of their horses. The Portland *Bulletin* says they shouted the war cry as they rode through the streets, and after they received their money made haste to expend it in such articles as took their fancy, or as were needed for their present comfort. In the evening they had a war-dance in the old woolen-mill, where for several hours the scene was one of wild license, such as Indians only are capable of indulging. After they [illegible]

HOW A HOTEL WAS STOLEN.

Singular Facts in the History of the Old Metropolitan.

How Isaac Speer's Clerk Built It With $50,000 Stolen from His Employer.

Mr. Speer's Subsequent Efforts to Reclaim His Property.

Even the seemingly interminable suit of Jarndyce against Jarndyce eventually came to an end. Hence it is not altogether miraculous that the suit of Charles W. Speer against Benjamin F. Hadduck bids fair to reach a termination. It is understood that in a day or two the Master in Chancery will render a decree in the case, awarding to Charles W. Speer the sum of $150,000, rents and profits of the Metropolitan Hotel for the past fifteen years. The Speer family have had enough of law, and the other side will probably not carry the case up to the Supreme Court. Benjamin F. Hadduck being dead, the administrator of his estate has been fighting the case for Mrs. Hadduck, and the decree will leave her in a very much crippled financial condition.

The history of this extraordinary case is more or less well known among the old residents of the city, who have watched the various steps by which it has gradually reached its present condition with considerable interest. But in the rush of business, and the clustering of population, many of the pioneers of Chicago have been forgotten, or even, if remembered at all, only called to mind in a semi-legendary sort of way. Among those who once occupied a very prominent position, not only in Chicago, but in the whole Northwest, was Isaac Speer. He has not risen with the rise of real estate, as many of the older residents have risen, nor has he sunk beneath the weight of speculations which have operated to crush so many. He sank from a position of commanding commercial influence to insignificance through the scoundrelism of other parties. This involved him in many difficulties, and finally proved his financial ruin. His career has been full of pathetic interest, none the less so that now, when justice has at last been done, Isaac Speer receives no benefit from it. His claims have ceased to be his; they are his son's, and though he has been grossly injured, the only reparation that can be made him is the prospect of his son enjoying that which should have been his. All the parties to the original suit are dead. The thievish salesman who robbed his employer of $50,000 in four years, died in Cuba, an outlaw; his brother, who acted as fence for him, has been called to his account; and Benjamin F. Hadduck, who lived long enough to be among the most influential men in the city, has been gathered to his fathers. It is a long story, and one which is full of interest. The brief sketch of the suit which we shall give as it came from one who knew the old gentleman, yesterday, suffices to give an insight into his affairs necessary to an intelligent view of the decree.

Years ago, when Chicago was a miserable hamlet, which pointed to Fort Dearborn as its most striking feature, and the morasses of Lake street as the best it could do in the way of street improvement, Isaac Speer commenced business as a jeweler in the first three-story frame house that Lake street could boast, situated between Dearborn and State streets. This was thirty years ago, for it was in 1843 that this magnificent addition to the architecture of the city was made. The old Tremont House, a frowsy-looking wooden structure, occupied the spot covered by the elegant edifice which now bears that name. The numbers of his store were 75, 77, and 79, from which it may be inferred that the owner was a most prosperous man. And so he was. He controlled the Western trade, and was a leader in politics as well as in business; for, thirty years ago, Isaac Speer was a young and vigorous man. His elegant structure perished from human view on July 25, 1849, when the whole block was consumed by fire, and a new brick building took the place of it. His business still continued to increase. He was quite a solid man in those days, and held office, and was known by everybody as an honest man, very positive in his ideas, but eminently trustworthy.

Everything went smoothly for a long time, until 1855, when an idea that he was losing money came across him. His head clerk, Mr. Harrison P. Heacock, became unaccountably wealthy, and began investing in real estate in a manner quite surprising. He began to build upon the corner of Wells and Randolph streets, and the building he was erecting was the Metropolitan Hotel, which long adorned that corner,—an ill-constructed brick building, with narrow corridors and threats of a holocaust in every one of them. Isaac Speer began to investigate affairs. How, it does not matter; but he discovered that Mr. Harrison P. Heacock had robbed him systematically for four years, and that the aggregate of his stealings amounted to $50,000, which in 1855 was a far greater sum than it would be in Chicago to-day. The guilty clerk was arrested by Capt. Bradley, and a compromise was effected between him and his too confiding employer, by which the robber deeded to the rightful owner the nearly finished building, and obtained immunity from legal punishment. The walls of the Metropolitan Hotel were all up, and the roof was nearly finished, when Mr. Speer took possession. It was mortgaged heavily when that event took place, but the new owner assumed the mortgage and finished the building, which cost $75,000 to bring it to completion. This was a heavy drain upon the jeweler, but he succeeded in renting it to Messrs. Goodman & Mason for ten years at $17,100 per annum. The lease dated from July 1, 1856, and until October, 1857, everything want smoothly and comfotably for all parties. Then came the panic, the financial crisis which forms one of the leading episodes of the history of our city. The failure of the tenants to pay their rent, which Mr. Speer attributes to the interference of Mr. Hadduck, brought the owner of the Metropolitan Hotel into bankruptcy, and on May 18, 1858, Mr. Hadduck, under the mortgage, took possession of the building. Mr. Spear made an assignment of his property to his brother, Thomas Speer. Upon the seizure of the hotel by Mr. Hadduck, Mr. Speer appealed to the United States Circuit Court, Judge Drummond, and Mr. Buckner S. Morris was appointed Receiver. An order issued, directing Mr. Morris to sell the hotel at public auction to the highest bidder, and for one year and six months it was before the public for sale. But there was only one bidder, and that was Charles W. Speer, the son of the unfortunate gentleman who formerly owned the property. Not meeting with a higher bid, Mr. Morris was directed to sell it at a private sale, and Mr. Charles W. Speer, borrowing the money (at what rate of interest our informant did not know) purchased the property. Then came the litigation which for fifteen years has been going on. Mr. Hadduck filed a bill against Charles W. Speer, Isaac Speer, Thomas Speer, and Buckner S. Morris, to break the deed which gave the first named gentleman possession. The decision of Judge Drummond, if we are correctly informed, made Mr. Hadduck an accomplice in the failure of the tenants of the hotel to pay their rent, which failure had resulted in giving Mr. Hadduck possession of the property under the mortgage.

This triumph gained, Mr. Charles W. Speer sued Mr. Hadduck for the rents and profits of the hotel from the date of his taking possession in 1858, a period of fifteen years. This the decree gives him.

OSCAR LENNOX MISCH EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of this date, a correspondent who donated to the charity which Mr. F. B. Wilson, 77 Clark street, and myself collected for the two unfortunates who were precipitated from the roof of the Rock Island depot on the occasion of the Jubilee rehearsal, expresses himself as desirous of knowing what has become of the money collected. I shall with pleasure, as far as lies in my power satisfy his desire, though both Mr. Wilson (who is now in Europe) and myself are to this day in blissful ignorance of its final distribution.

The amount collected reached, if I remember aright, nearly $90, not $200 as your correspondent estimates, this sum ($90) being, in my estimation, a liberal sum to collect from a few hundred persons, the charity of the majority of whom expressed itself in 5 and 10 cent pieces, only three persons, Mr. Patrick S. Gilmore, Mr. Wilson, and myself, donating over $5.

The amount thus collected we were advised by [illegible] Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon and Mr. Milligan, of Heath & Milligan, to hand to the latter, he being the employer of the two unfortunate men. Mr. Milligan promised me at the time that he would take up a collection for the two men among their brother employes, and would subsequently, after having swelled the amount by his "individual contribution," distribute it among the families of his two maimed employes. Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, upon being asked to contribute, promised to give their contribution to Mr. Milligan, preferring, no doubt, to be generous without ostentation. I have always been under the impression that they contributed a large sum, though I cannot say whether my impression is correct.

The money, as above, having been counted out by Mr. Wilson and myself to Mr. Milligan, for whose integrity Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon vouched to us, we considered our duty as performed, having already devoted three hours of (to us) valuable time to taking up the collection.

Since then, however, I have called upon Mr. Milligan several times, and have written to him urgently, to inform me what has become of the money, as I considered it due to the subscribers to the charity to publicly inform them of its distribution, but Mr. Milligan has, up to date, carefully abstained from giving me the least information upon the subject.

OSCAR LENNOX MISCH.

CHICAGO, July 9, 1873.

WHITE SLAVERY IN CHICAGO.

The Traffic in Street Musicians—How the Little Urchins Are Treated by Their "Owners"—Two Inhuman Italian Fruit-Dealers Fined $100 Each by Justice Banyon.

New York newspaper men have been engaged of late in writing up the result of their investigations into the alleged traffic in Italian children. The newspapers there are not quite agreed that the traffic is carried on to any great extent. The competition, however, between papers may have been the cause of their adverse statements. It is highly probable that there is too much truth in the statement that large numbers of these children are annually sold into the slavery of cruel taskmasters. The most shocking phase of the traffic seems to be, that, instead of being stolen away, they are sold at so much per capita, by their own parents, who, greedy for gain, think more of a few dollars than they do of their own children. This matter has never been investigated in Chicago, to any exhaustive extent. The number of youthful Italian street-musicians in this city would indicate much the same state of things as is alleged to exist in New York. The efforts of a few humanitarians in the South Division, during last week, has at least established that there are men, brutes, and worse than brutes, who have in their service, as street-musicians, children who are not their own, and whom they most cruelly abuse. Not long since, a little Italian boy, named Eddie Toby, scarce 6 years old, was seen by a gentleman, who wishes his name suppressed, one night about 11 o'clock, standing on Twenty-second street, near Wabash avenue, crying bitterly. He told a heart-rending story of the abuse which had been inflicted upon him by a man named Frank Casseria, an Italian fruit-dealer, who has a stand somewhere on Twenty-second street, in whose employ he had been for some months as a street musician. The poor little fellow lisped through his story, and told it between his sobs, but enough was learned to make the gentleman determine that Casseria should be arrested. The little boy, being sure that he had found a friend, was emboldened to tell of the wrongs which another little boy had suffered from one John Lamon, of No. 82 Twenty-second street. This boy is an American, his name being Harvey. Both their inhuman masters were arrested, and brought before Justice Banyon yesterday morning, who fined them $100 apiece. The testimony showed that the boys, for the mere pittance of cast-off clothing and cold victuals, had been walking the streets, day in and day out, earning nickels by their music, which, in the evening, when they got home, they gave to their taskmasters. If they were unlucky, and came home with little earnings, they were beaten and sent to their hard beds without being fed. The cases excited the greatest sympathy and indignation, even among the persons who frequent Justice Banyon's court. The old Justice, himself, was impressed as the sad stories were being detailed before him. If the law had not restrained him, he would have inflicted a severe penalty on the prisoners. The boys were both taken care of by the bailiff of the court, who promised to secure them protection, and homes if possible.

THE "GREAT WESTERN."

A Creditors' Meeting Which Ended in Talk.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Great Western Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon in the reading-room of the Sherman House. Mr. C. M. Hall presided. Several persons were present who had not attended previous meetings.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to see about the advisability of making arrangements with certain debtors and of disposing of real estate owned by the Company, reported Hart L. Stewart, in consideration of a receipt in full, proposed to turn over 300 lots, probably worth about $60,000. The Committee believed it wise to accept that proposition. He had just learned, however, that the proposition had been withdrawn, and the Stewarts proposed to fight it out in the court. Propositions made by other persons had also been withdrawn. Another individual offered to turn over a couple of hundred acres of land, south of the city, with incumbrances of about $53,000. It was believed the land could be sold so as to secure to the creditors $24,000 on a debt of about $40,000. So far as the advisability of disposing of the real estate securities was concerned, the Committee had no particular report to make. The first statement of the assets of the bankrupt, made by the Assignee was $1,204,009, and a statement just made out showed that the assets had shrunk to $962,996. Out of all that, the Assignee was expected to get $398,689.43, that being based on the hypothesis of slight costs. The proved-up claims amount to $8341789.05, and there were further claims amounting to about $75,000.

A Mr. Hamilton made a speech of tremendous length, charging that the attorney for the creditors was working in the inerests of Hart L. Stewart, and that some purchasers of claims against the Company were trying to run the meeting for their own purposes.

An attempt was made to choke off Mr. Hamilton, but the Chair did not allow it to succeed, and Mr. Cooper, the attorney, and Mr. Brand, and a number of other creditors picked up their hats and marched off, leaving Mr. Hamilton to talk to the few survivors. He concluded somewhere about 6 o'clock.

BANYON AND SON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with interest several articles in your paper showing up "Chief Justice" Banyon. I think they have touched him lightly. He is guilty of one grave charge which has not been publicly noticed, namely, keeping his son, "J. Frederick Banyon, Notary Public," as his clerk in the Justice Court. A quire of legal cap paper would not hold the list of his peculiar transactions with those who come to the court-room in quest of justice. He is shrewd and calculating, and knowing full well that his father's official days are numbered, is determined to make hay while the sun shines. He bleeds his customers with a vigor which would have immortalized a leech of the olden time. As an instance of his rapacity, he charged an old man $5 for making out and acknowledging a mortgage. He never charges less than 50 cents for an acknowledgment, and from that amount upward, as he thinks the victim will submit. The fees of a notary are regulated by statutory provision, and the penalties for extortion are severe, but, as in the case of his illustrious sire, he escapes the merited punishment because no one will complain. This immunity incites him to greater rapacity. The Constables are also bled, as J. Frederick will not give legal papers for service to Constables (when he has the option) without they will divide their fees with him. The "Judge" has given J. Frederick an example (as he frequently charges $5 for doing what the statutes allow $2 for), and with that aptitude for which Freddie is remarkable, he surpasses his sire. Cannot something be done to rid this community and Courts of these vampires? They are a disgrace to the city and a libel on justice, [illegible] miserable, inefficient, and besotted old dotard, and the other a grasping [illegible] knave. The Judge is sanguine of his return to his positions as Justice and Police Magistrate, and will leave no stone unturned to carry his point. He knows it to be a fat plum, and will die hard.

AN ATTORNEY.

CHICAGO, June 28.

THE RAILROADS.

The New Law Discriminating in Favor of Their East and West Competitors.

Deadheadism Doomed in Missouri and Iowa.

Necessary Economy the Reason for Discharging Employes.

Whatever the cause, there is a general falling off in the amount of freight carried by the railroads to and from the city. This is not due entirely to dullness in business, as no other year showed such a decrease at this season. The large amount of freight carried last month in anticipation of the new law leaves a small quantity to be carried this month. This is one reason of the falling off. The operation of the new law is another reason. Railroad men already complain that the law discriminates in favor of the roads running east and west through the State, and against the roads running north and south, and, consequently against Chicago, where the north and south roads terminate. It is the interest of roads like the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Vandalia, and others, to make the difference between rates from Chicago to the sea-board, and from smaller places, like Peoria and Springfield, to the sea-board so small that roads running into Chicago cannot bring the grain here as formerly but must let it be taken by the cross-roads. Chicago loses the profits accruing from handling and storing.

The freight traffic on the Rock Island has fallen off one-half since the beginning of the month, and its large and lucrative Peoria trade is finding outlets to the East by way of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw. The difference in rates from Chicago to New York and from Peoria to New York under the old system was only 5 cents, but under the new law the Rock Island has to charge pro rata from Peoria to Chicago and, of course, gets none of the freight. The same complaint is made to some extent by other roads, but in spite of the loss of business and money which will result from a strict observance to the new law, the managers are unanimous in their determination to obey it.

THE DEAD-HEAD SYSTEM.

As a rule, the agreement regarding passes has been observed, the newspapers making the matter so generally known that but few applications have been made for passes. Mr. Smith, the General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road, says that while the Vandalia and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Roads issue return passes to drovers, their Company, in self-defense, are obliged to do likewise. This portends danger. If one road issues passes, all must and will. Mr. Riddle, of the Rock Island, says that if the St. Louis & Alton issues passes, they will do the same. The Chicago managers complain that roads from Indianapolis and other points to St. Louis are taking advantage of the Northern lines, and by issuing passes hope to bribe the trade out of its natural channels. While there is a show of weakness in some quarters, it is gratifying to know that the Missouri roads will be represented at a meeting to be held at St. Joseph on the 15th, instant when the of proposition to abolish passes will be discussed. In Iowa, also, the railroad men are determined to resist applications to give something for nothing, and have issued circulars of which the following is a specimen:

BURLINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 7.

NOTICE: After this date no free passes will be issued over this road, except to employes of the Company. All trips or season passes will be good until expiration of the time for which they are given. Conductors are required to collect cash from all persons not holding ticket or pass. No officer or agent of this Company is authorized to request a free pass over any other Railroad on account of this Company.

R. T. HOSFORD, Gen'l Supt.

Approved:
JAMES PUTNAM, Vice President.

All the important Iowa roads have issued circulars of the same purport, and there is no doubt that if the Chicago roads hold out in their good intentions, the reform will spread all over the country. To be weak now is to be lost forever.

WHY EMPLOYES HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED.

The action of the railroad companies in materially reducing their working forces is liable to be misconstrued. The prevailing impression is, that it is intended to excite popular feeling against the new law. The fact that the Lake Shore Company—which is not directly affected by the Illinois law—has discharged numerous employes at Elkhart and in this city, should put a quietus on this misconception. Necessity, not revenge, is the motive. The utmost economy is absolutely forced upon the companies. There is no exception. The Eastern lines are in equally straightened circumstances. Utter failure to negotiate the sale of bonds in the European market has compelled the Chicago companies to suspend all construction work that can safely be stopped, to cut down all purchases to the lowest point, and to reduce the mechanical, train, and clerical force nearly one-half. Supply agents anticipated this announcement. For six months past they have had few cash payments; and, at at this date, the Rock Island is the solitary company meeting its obligations promptly. The others are giving three, six, and nine mouths' paper. Too many enterprises were undertaken. New lines have been constructed beyond the ability to pay for them. The obligations thus imposed have depleted the treasuries; and, although the earnings have been large, they were inadequate to meet the heavy debts severally incurred by the Lake Shore, Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, and Michigan Central in supplying themselves with "extensions" and "feeders." When these were projected, it was expected the necessary bonds would sell readily; but, as capital is notoriously conservative, the radical measures threatened alarmed the moneyed men and induced them to place their surplus funds where investments were not deemed precarious. The agents for the larger companies returned from unsuccessful missions to Europe, and up to the present, no relief has been offered.

In view of this gloomy prospect, darkened by the falling off in earnings, orders were issued from New York to avoid every possible expense and reduce the working force to the lowest efficient number. It is quite possible that the money market will soon become easier, in which event, the bonds meeting with ready sale, the full working force will be restored.

PERSONAL.

Charles E. Whitman, of St. Louis, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. Thomas P. Russell, of Oshkosh, is at the West Side Briggs.

S. Smith, one of Bloomington's prominent merchants, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

Gen. Allan D. Rutherford, Third Auditor United States Treasury, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Carl Zerrahn, the accomplished leader of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, and will remain here until the middle of August. He commenced yesterday his duties at the Chicago University, in connection with the National Normal Musical Institute, which is now in session.

The following are at the Gault House: D. E. Burleigh, Lynn, Mass.; J. H. Vincent, New York; Dr. F. J. Hartley, London, Eng.; the Hon. J. H. Day, Washington, D. C.; S. H. Yamato, Japan; Charles Colahan, Cleveland; A. G. Hibbard, New Orleans; Wm. G. Clark, St. Paul, Minn.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House yesterday were: Col. James M. Borden, Pontiac; E. A. Shindel, St. Louis; B. F. Lindsey, C., A. & St. L. R. R.; A. C. Kloman, Pittsburgh; J. Chilson, Grand Rapids; L. Hammond, New York; J. Leopard, Canton; Maurice Lee, Buffalo.

At a meeting of the French Mutual Benefit Society, held on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the year 1873-74: President, V. Gerardin; Vice President, H. D. Shetrean; Financial Secretary, D. Halle; Recording Secretary, Z. Rouleau; Corresponding Secretary, P. Falcy; Treasurer, T. Francois; Physician, Dr. H. Venne.

Peter Wolf & Son, Louis N. Boldenwick, Peter New & Co., Thompson, Krabb & Co., W. C. Deakman, Henry Kerber, P. Fanning, and Wenthe & Moessinger, contracting stone-cutters of this city, have resolved to no longer recognize the "Stone-Cutters' Union of Chicago and Vicinity," or to submit to the dictatorship thereof. They have further resolved that they will pay every workman what he earns, and offer to all good men employment and good wages.

The funeral of Mrs. George M. Frink, daughter of Thomas Eckardt, Esq., will take place today, at 1 o'clock, at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. There will be a funeral train to Oakwood Cemetery. Mrs. Frink died at Nice, France, May 6, after a long and painful illness, and is mourned by a large circle of friends, who have now only the last sad rites to perform.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings, Loan, and Building Company of Chicago, held yesterday, the following-named persons were duly elected Directors: Philip A. Hoyne, W. F. Brewster, D. L. Boone, F. W. S. Brawley, Stewart Marks, C. W. Waite, S. K. Cromwell, R. W. Dobson, and George N. Dutcher. Officers—President, Philip A. Hoyne; Vice-President, W. F. Brewster; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. Boone; Secretary, John M. Hayes; Treasurer, German National Bank. Loan Committee—D. L. Boone, W. F. Brewster, C. W. Waite; Solicitor, F. W. S. Brawley.

The parents and friends of the pupils of Prof. Lauth's school witnessed a very pleasant exhibition on Tuesday afternoon, at the Music Room, Turner Hall. The declamations were good, and the essays and music particularly praiseworthy. For excellence in declamations, John Michels, of Waukegan, Bernard Faymonville, Barbara Weiler, Gertie Smith, Agnes Vergho, and Rosa Lang, were noticeable; and in music, Miss Mary Schweisthal. Laurence Ennis delivered a very fine Latin oration. At the close, the pupils were presented with premiums, and all dispersed, well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment, which reflected credit upon the school. Mr. E. P. Ederer presided at the piano.

The Syracuse *Standard* mentions the death of Simon DeGraff, a former well-known bridge builder.

Neal Dow has written a touching letter to the London *Times* testifying that the Americans are ond of the English.

Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, of the Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School, has accepted the newly-established chair of Natural Sciences at Beloit College.

John A. Bingham returned home from Washington last Friday. We understand he will start for Japan about the 1st of August.—*Cadiz (Ohio) Republican.*

At Natick, Mass., on the Fourth, the stand was honored by the presence of Vice-President Wilson, who, though unable to address the assemblage, congratulated each speaker.

Gen. Shriver, of Washington, who eloped a few days ago with a widow employed in the Treasury Department, left behind him a wife and two grown daughters. His age is 54, and that of his companion 35.

Mrs. Manning, of South Carolina, who recently died, was connected by blood with four Governors of the State. Gov. James B. Richardson was her uncle, Gov. John P. Richardson her brother, Gov. Richard L. Manning her husband, and Gov. John L. Manning her son.

Anna Dickinson says she is tired of the frequent attempts on the part of newspapers to marry her to different individuals. She may be tired of it, but should remember that the fatigue of the thing is perhaps more than equally shared with her by the "different individuals" themselves.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Milton Sayler has been very much annoyed by a jocose paragraph which appeared in some of the papers the other day, to the effect that under certain regulations members of Congress were entitled to appoint the letter-carriers for their respective districts. Mr. Sayler has been compelled to lose some sleep upon account of the persistent application of his friends. He desires to have it understood that he has no appointments to bestow just now, though he sincerely regrets that he hasn't.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Col. W. S. Flood, who has been in command of the Texas volunteer infantry, a body of 1,000 men organized to protect the Texas borders from Mexican raiders, arrived in the city Sunday, en route for Washington. They have been enrolled in the service of the State by act of the Legislature, and the object of Col. Flood's visit to the federal capital is to induce the Government to recognize this branch of the service, and give them the pay received by soldiers of the regular army. Col. F. states that the Mexicans, half-breeds, and cut-throats are daily invading Texas, and that some protection from their ravages is necessary.—*St. Louis Times.*

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

THURSDAY, July 10—Every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

STANDING-ROOM ONLY!

TONY PASTOR

AND HIS TROUPE OF STARS.

Entire Change of Programme TO-NIGHT.

EVERY ACT A FEATURE! EVERY PERFORMER A STAR!

Admission—35, 50, and 75 cts. Reserved seats at box office without any extra charge.
N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE BRILLIANT YOUNG ACTRESS,

KATIE PUTNAM.

Wednesday evening, July 9, and until further notice, an original comedy Drama entitled
WON AT LAST.
Constance Warburton..........Katie Putnam
To conclude with Morton's splendid Farce,
DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Diana (with Song)..........Katie Putnam
Matinee, Saturday at 2 p. m.
In rehearsal—An entirely new emotional play, entitled WORLD AND STAGE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee—Positively last performances of the GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON,

CASTE!

With the entire strength of the Star Company.

Monday, July 14—Will be produced, with everything new and an unequaled cast, Robertson's Society Comedy, HOME. Also reappearance of Mr. JOHN DILLON, in the glorious farce, THE TWO POLTS.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

House and lot of 8 rooms, besides bath-room, closets with drawers, gas, perfect sewerage; lot 25x125, on Park-av., near Union Park, $6,500; $2,000 cash, balance in one and 2 years. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE.

100 feet on Ashland-av., at Ravenswood, on easy terms. You can realize 100 per cent in a short time. Better than a savings bank. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

SUMMER RESORT.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

Massena Springs, on Raquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 15 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Guide to Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 190 Front-st., N. Y.

SALVE.

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CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

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Beware of Counterfeits.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 4:45 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effingham Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:10 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 7:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 2:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 15 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Passenger	5:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Elgin Freight	6:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.

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DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

[illegible]

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CONTENTS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK: Washington—State Affairs—Political—Foreign—Obituary—Personal—Money and Business—Railroads—Fraud and Theft—Crimes—Casualties—Fires—Miscellaneous.
SINGULAR ACCIDENT: Half-a-Mile of Railroad Track Drops into the Missouri River.
RAILROAD RATES: How the New Tariff Works in Aurora—Teaming Wool Twenty Miles for an Outlet.
AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIP: A Steamboat Arrives at St. Paul, Minn., from Kalamazoo, Mich.
THE GREAT STORM: Full Accounts of the Ravages of Wind, Water, and Lightning Throughout the Northwest—Ten Lives Lost on Green Lake, Wis.—Six Lives Lost in Hancock County, Ill.—Four Persons Killed in Kansas—Immense Destruction of Property—Great Damage to Crops.
EDITORIALS: Through Freight and the Illinois Law—Gov. Palmer on the Railroads—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE vs. Deadheadism—Putting Down the Farmers' Movement—Baron Reuter's Contract with the Shah of Persia—Mr. S. M. Smith's Address to the Farmers—Party Professions and Practice—President Grant's Third Term—A Proposed New Grade of Wheat—Watered Railroad Stocks—The Minnesota Railroad Law in a United States Court.
THE FARM AND GARDEN: Grass vs. Grain-Growing—How They Live in the Villages—Trout-Farming—The Cheese-Factory—The Remington Armory at Ilion—Little Falls—A Day Among the Dairies—Feeding Western Corn—The Drouth.
OHIO: Call for a Liberal Republican State Convention—Response to the Allen County Resolutions.
DANIEL WEBSTER: His Farm in Bureau County, Ill.
MINNESOTA: The Farmers' Movement There—Talk with Ignatius Donnelly—What He Thinks on the Subject—He Wants a National Grange Convention at Chicago—His Opinion of Men and Things—J. D. Blake, "The Man Who Fought a Railroad."
UNSATISFACTORY: A Poem.
WALWORTH: Conviction and Sentence of the Young Man Who Killed His Father.
THE DARTMOUTH-COLLEGE CASE: Another Decision from the United States Supreme Court Declaring that Railway-Charters Are Contracts.
MISS NELLIE GRANT: How She Made a Narrow Escape from Death.
THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW: Important Circular from the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Their Views on Through Freights, Special Rates, Connecting Lines, and Commutations.
HUMOR: A Collection of Comicalities.
THE APIARY: Book-Learning in Bee-Culture—The Origin of the Honey-Bee—Its Early History—Queen-Bees—Development of Bees from the Egg—Heavy Swarms.
MRS. SAM. JONES: Preparation for the Picnic—How the Girls Outwitted the Married Women—Packing the Goodies—Going to the Picnic—The Exercises—A Thunder-Shower—Ten-Mile Picnics Not Desirable for Old People—The Weather.
"THE LETTER OF A DEMAGOGUE:" An Attack upon Mr. S. M. Smith and the Farmers' Movement.
THE TURF: Dexter-Park Summer-Meeting—Record of the Week's Races.
THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION: The Minnesota Railroad-Tariff Law Before the United States Court on an Agreed Case.
HORSES: How They Should Be Treated During the Heated Term.
CROPS: Extended Reports from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio.
THE FARMERS' FOURTH: Gov. Palmer's Speech at Springfield, Ill.—Address of Mr. S. M. Smith at Pontiac, Ill.—The Hon. Leonard Swett's Speech at Galesburg, Ill.—Gen. Black's Oration at Urbana, Ill.—Judge Orton's Address at Marshall, Wis.—Assemblages at Knoxville, Winchester, Elgin, Yorkville, Centralia, and Brighton, Ill.; Waterloo, Marion, and DesMoines, Ia.—Oration of a Railroad-Man at Prairie-du-Chien, Wis.
THOSE IOWA RESOLUTIONS: Letter from Senator Lowry, of Scott County.
OUR CENTENNIAL: Transfer of the Centennial Grounds, at Philadelphia, to the Centennial Commission—Proclamation, and Letter from the President—Note Addressed to Ministers of Foreign Governments in Regard to Our Proposed International Exhibition.
AN AERONAUTIC TRAGEDY: The Horrible Death of the Balloonist LaMountaine at Ionia, Mich.
THE AFRICAN: Correspondence between the President of Hayti and Senator Sumner.
A CALIFORNIA RANCH: Its Vast Extent and Great Productiveness.
THE WORST MATCH OF THE SEASON: An Interesting Story.
MIRIAM: A Poem.
CHANGE OF RELIGION: A Young Pittsburgh Jewess Admitted into the Roman Catholic Church.
FINANCIAL: The Chicago Money-Market—The Pro-Rata Mistake—Railroad Statistics for 1873-'4.
COMMERCIAL—Chicago Produce-Markets—Chicago Live-Stock-Market, with Review for the Week—Chicago Lumber Market—Elgin and Herkimer County Dairy-Markets—Albany, Buffalo, and Boston Live-Stock-Markets—European Markets—New York Dry-Goods Market—New York, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Oswego Produce-Markets.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Caste."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Won At Last," "Don't Judge By Appearances."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Tony Pastor's Variety Combination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

SILK ELASTIC BELTS USED DURING PREGNANCY and after confinement; elastic stockings for varicose veins, anklets, knee-caps, wristlets, etc., imported by us and warranted of finest quality; apparatus for deformities; trusses of all kinds fitted and guaranteed at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 102 Washington-st., two doors east of Clark. Females to attend ladies.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hairdye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, July 10, 1873.

President Grant denies that he has any aspirations for a third term.

France has just paid $50,000,000 of the German war indemnity. This leaves her only $10,000,000 more to pay, which need not be discharged until Sept. 5.

There are 926 Young Men's Christian Associations in this country and Canada. Under their auspices, an International Convention is now being held at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which numbers an attendance of 150 delegates.

The Bank of England, which has been holding its rate of discount higher of late than for many years, is expected in New York to lower it today, as the rate for money in London is from 1 to 1½ per cent below the bank rate, and as, in addition, its receipts of specie have largely increased.

Young Walworth was taken to Sing Sing yesterday in irons. His mother requested that she be allowed to take him from the Tombs to the depot in her carriage, under the guard of a Deputy Sheriff, but the Sheriff took the position that he must be treated like other common felons, and travel handcuffed in a prison van.

President MacPherson, of the Inter-Oceanic Railway, the unsuccessful competitor of the Canada Pacific Railway for the Government contracts, has made a denial of some statements of Sir Hugh Allan's concerning him. At the same time, he publishes some additional facts in corroboration of the charge against the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, one of which shows that at one time the latter proposed to give the Americans $10,000,000 of stock and a majority of the Board of Directors.

If Spain were beset by a Chinese insurrection, it might free itself by the formidable paper pellets which the Government is so quixotically discharging against the Carlists. The Government has issued another manifesto declaring that the rebellion must be crushed at once, and, availing itself of the extraordinary powers granted by the Cortes, avows a determination to keep all soldiers in service until the end of the war, whether their terms of enlistment have expired or not.

Gen. Butler's bid for the temperance vote in his Fourth of July speech at Framingham was not alluring enough to tempt the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance from their sensible resolve not to indorse any candidate. At their meeting yesterday, there was considerably discussion for and against Butler, but it ended without action. Measures were taken to secure a thorough canvass of the State for the prohibitionists, and a resolution was adopted that the Liquor law was not enforced in a way to satisfy the Alliance.

Justice Banyon's Court yesterday gave evidence of the truth of the statement that Chicago, as well as New York, is infested by the dealers in Italian children. On the testimony of two little boys whom they had kept tramping through the city as street-musicians without pay, two Italian fruit-dealers were fined $100 each. The boys are to be provided with homes by the bailiff of the court, and it is a pity that the law does not allow the fines collected from their oppressors to be paid to them as some compensation for the robbery and ill-usage they have endured.

Gen. Howard is declared by the Attorney-General, in the opinion which the latter has prepared at the request of Secretary Belknap, to be responsible for all the losses sustained in the Freedmen's Bureau by the Government through himself or any of the subordinates he appointed under the act of 1867. They may be prosecuted criminally for any defalcations which happened not longer than two years ago; and prosecuted civilly without any limitation as to time. Gen. Howard and any of his assistants who are army officers are also subject to trial by court-martial.

The present practice of detaining witnesses in county jails, which prevails very generally in this country, is illustrated by a case reported from San Francisco, where a poor fellow has been locked up for *seventy-eight* days because he had been robbed of $15 and made complaint of it. The jail there, from all accounts, is in the same filthy condition as most county and city prisons, generally unfit for the detention of men whom the law presumes to be criminals, and much less for men who are guilty of nothing but entering a complaint against criminals. The State Board of Charities for Illinois, in their last report, drew special attention to the injustice and hardships of the system, and recommended separate places of detention for witnesses and untried persons from that of convicted felons, that they should not suffer the punishment of the guilty nor be contaminated with vicious associations. The recommendation is one deserving of adoption in Illinois and elsewhere.

The Chicago produce markets yesterday were more irregular than usual, with a larger aggregate of business than the average. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 20@25c lower, closing strong at $15.80@15.85 cash, and $16.00 seller August. Lard was quiet, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.10@8.15 cash, and $8.25@8.30 seller August. Meats were quiet at ⅛c per lb higher, at 6⅞@7c for shoulders, 8⅞@9c for short ribs, 9c for short clear, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 88½c per gallon. Lake freights were active and firmer, at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was strong, and more active. Wheat was active, and sold ⅝c higher, but closed lower at $1.15¾ seller the month, and $1.13½ seller August. Corn was active, and advanced ⅝c, but closed lower, at 37½c cash, and 39¼c seller August. Oats were quiet and ¼c higher, closing at 29¼c cash, and 29c seller August. Rye was dull and easier at 60c. Barley was quiet and unchanged, at 58@60c. The hog trade opened active, but closed quiet with prices easier. Sales at $4.00@4.65. Cattle were without decided change. Sheep were firmer, at $3.00@4.75.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE IN CANADA.

The recent letters which passed from Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, to C. M. Smith and G. W. McMullen, of this city, are highly creditable to Chicago enterprise. The facts of the Canadian Credit Mobilier, from the Allan standpoint, have already been made public, and it is needless to go over them again; but the attendant circumstances show that a very little tuition in financial operations in this city can be made to go a great way. The party of the first part is Sir Hugh Allan, the chief owner of the Allan line of steamships from Montreal to Liverpool, the chief owner of the Canadian telegraphs, the chief owner of the Nova Scotia coal mines, the grand financier par eminence of Canada, the great mogul of Canadian millionaires, worth $20,000,000 or more. Until he met Smith and McMullen it was supposed that he had had his eye-teeth cut. And yet, without half trying, a couple of Chicago speculators get a corner on him and capture him with the most perfect ease. There are many Smiths in Chicago, but this particular Smith, who has involved the whole Dominion Government in a breakneck scrape, is no better known here than any other of that numerous family, and might never have been known at all had not the great fire brought the State Insurance Company into public prominence, and set its policy-holders at work to discover who Smith was. And who is McMullen, that they should go and capture the great Canadian lion in his toils? He never had any stock in trade but his wits,—which turn out to be considerable when exploited on the other side of the St. Lawrence. He was not known on our Rialto. His name never appeared on the lists of citizens' committees. He was not a Sir McMullen, nor McMullen, Esq., but only plain McMullen. He picked up a couple of small jobs here to be sure. He made a good thing buying up the claims of the policy-holders of the State Insurance Company at 10 cents, when the assets were worth 40 cents, and he once got a corner on the *Evening Post* newspaper. But these were very small affairs, which any one could have accomplished. And yet these two Chicago chaps pack their carpet-bags, go over to Canada, collar the Ministry, and make themselves a necessity to the prospects of the Canada Pacific Road. The great Sir Hugh then swims into their net as naturally as possible, and the first thing the bewildered Canadians know, Smith and McMullen are "running" Sir Hugh, the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Macdonald Ministry, the Dominion Parliament, and everything else in Canada, from Nova Scotia to Manitoba, on the high-pressure plan. These are facts. If the investigation, which has now been postponed, ever takes place, it will be found that Smith and McMullen aforesaid got a contract for building a railway across the continent on the basis of a subsidy of $10,000,000 gold, $20,000,000 of Dominion bonds indorsed by the British Government, and 50,000,000 acres of land—said railway to be built on the south shore of Lake Superior, and to follow the line of the Northern Pacific from Duluth to Pembina, thence to Fort Garry and Puget's Sound; that, in pursuance of this contract, or of verbal understandings growing out of the same, they carried the Canada elections for the Macdonald Ministry, returning a majority of twenty-five staunch and loyal representatives; that they swallowed the whole concern, Cabinet, Parliament, subsidy, Sir Hugh Allan, and practically the whole Dominion of Canada and the maritime provinces; that it was funds of their getting, and not Sir Hugh Allan's, that carried the elections; that the contract for building the road, whoever may be the ostensible holders, equitably belongs to them, and that, when the Macdonald Ministry goes overboard, Smith and McMullen will be on deck, if there is any such thing as gratitude in the Opposition.

This is doing pretty well. Any candid observer will admit that to seize a transcontinental railway indorsed by two Governments, make a fool of Sir Hugh Allan, and overturn a Ministry, is a very fair job for a brace of Chicago speculators, and one which will add largely to our consequence abroad.

THE FARMERS AND THE PARTY.

There has been a change of heart among the party newspapers. A few months ago the Administration press were anxious to impress upon the farmers that, whatever else they might do, they must never go into politics. The farmers have not seen fit to follow this disinterested advice. Now the same newspapers insist that, if the farmers are determined to go into politics, the Republican party is the only safe politics for them. The Republican party, it has suddenly been discovered, is a sort of patent medicine which has peculiar virtue for treating the anti-monopoly complaint, as well as all the other public diseases—except possibly salary-grabs. Like one of Mr. Helmbold's decoctions, it only needs liberal advertising to work miraculous cures in all the ailments from which the body politic now suffers, or ever shall be likely to suffer. The average "puff" of this celebrated panacea may be well illustrated by the following from the St. Louis *Globe*, which leaves the marks of having been written under the patriotic associations of the Fourth of July:

> The retirement of the Republican party is impossible, a historic necessity will compel this nation, in its self-preservation, to see that its vast powers and interests are confided to none but Republican hands until there are no other than Republican hands seeking them. The progress of events will letter this truth in pillars of fire on the skies, and every political movement standing in the way of Republican ascendency will continue to be swept aside. It is, therefore, both needless and suicidal for the agricultural classes to pursue their aims in hostility to the Republican party, which is in essential sympathy with them.

From this it would appear that the Republican party is very much in the condition of Tennyson's brook, and that, while farmers may come and farmers may go, *we* go on forever. We are asked to believe that the party which proposes to run Gen. Grant for a third term is a sort of perennial political institution, in which everything in this country has its beginning and its end. It is "a historic necessity," and, as if the mere fact were not startling enough, it has been lettered "in pillars of fire on the skies." Those who hope to attain a mansion in those ethereal realms, then, must go this route. It is the only road which goes through without change of cars. If the farmers expect to be saved, they must patronize this concern.

The fact is, that the farmers recognize an issue of more importance to them and to the country than the fight over the dead corpse of slavery. As a class, they acted with the Republican party while it was engaged in working out the destiny for which it was created. Now that the destiny has been fulfilled, it will be a difficult matter to persuade the farmers that the party is more of a necessity to them than the straight-forward attainment of their rights. They can recognize nothing in the party as it stands except an organization for retaining one set of office-holders in power, with whom they have no more sympathy *per se* than they would have with another set. It is a very cheerful view of the situation for Republican politicians to regard their party as a permanent abiding-place; but nobody else has any particular interest in it. The farmers of the Northwest will scarcely care to vote the Republican ticket for the purpose of maintaining Kellogg in power in Louisiana when corn is only worth 20 cents a bushel. If they vote for Gov. Carpenter in Iowa, it will be on account of some other incentive than the abstract good of the party, or any faith in office-holders of the Rankin description. Salary-grabbing is not likely to attract increased loyalty to a party that has no more practical claim to existence than that of "historic necessity." Credit Mobilier operations have been brought within the comprehension of the community of farmers since they have studied the effect of watered and fictitious stock, and trace most of the railroad abuses of the day to the Credit Mobilier system of construction. Monopoly is not calculated to find further forbearance at the hands of the farmers, whether it come in the shape of excessive railroad charges, or the protective tariff which affords the only excuse for them. If we have properly studied the farmers' movement, it does not care a fig for the Republican party, or the Democratic party, or any other party. It is a movement against frauds, shams, oppressions of all kinds, and it looks to their reform whether existing parties stand or fall. Credit Mobiliers, salary-grabs, unequal taxation, land-steals, protection of class, all fall under their condemnation along with railroad monopolists, and they recognize them all as belonging to one and the same category of sins against the people, which the people alone can wipe out by taking politics into their own hands.

REVISION OF ILLINOIS STATUTES.

Since the meeting of the Joint Committee on Revision last June, the work of revising the Statutes of this State has been progressing favorably, and as speedily as the nature of it allows. Already there have been prepared, and submitted to the several members of the Committee, bills embracing the following subjects: "The Criminal Code,"—a large and comprehensive bill in several principal divisions, including an alphabetical catalogue of crimes and offenses and their punishment, and the whole method of criminal procedure, with its various branches, from arrest and commitment to appeals and writs of error; "Abatement;" "Adoption of Children;" "Apprentices;" "Costs;" "Courts;" "Clerks of Courts;" "Contempts of Courts;" "Frauds and Perjuries;" "Fugitives from Justice;" "Jails and Jailers;" "Negotiable Instruments;" "Paupers;" "Set-Off;" "Tender;" "Ne Exeat;" and "Injunction." These last two titles form separate bills, instead of being united under one title, as in the revision of 1845. The bills on "Set-Off," "Tender," and "Contempts of Courts" are mostly new,—the present laws containing but meagre provisions on those subjects.

The members of the Committee will shortly meet in this city for consultation in regard to the work already performed, and future proceedings.

KENTUCKY LOTTERIES.

The Legislature of Kentucky has authorized and legalized five lotteries, the proceeds or profit of which are to be applied to the establishment of a Public Library in Louisville. The third of these lotteries was closed on Tuesday last, and the fourth is already announced. Have not these things gone far enough, and ought there not to be such an expression of public sentiment as will put an end to one of the most disreputable of all the forms of gambling? The Legislature of Kentucky has jurisdiction within that State, but it has no authority to encourage gambling elsewhere, and other States should adopt such measures as will break up the practice whenever introduced. The first of these lotteries was drawn in December, 1871, the second in December, 1872, and now the third in July, 1873. The first two were comparative failures; that is to say, an immense sum of money was collected from the purchasers of tickets, but, after paying the prizes, and the salaries of the Commissioners, and all the expenses, there was but little left for the Library. Whatever sum was realized must have been small in proportion to the outlay and cost in producing it. The present lottery is said to have been a success. That is, 100,000 people were seduced into betting $10 each on the turn of the wheel; of this $1,000,000 thus collected, one-half was restored to those who won; that is to say, 9,000 of the gamblers got back their $10, and 1,100 got something more, and the other 89,900 got nothing. This, perhaps, exceeds the plunder of the ordinary gambling-table. The faro-dealer who in six months could have one million of dollars played on his table would cheerfully agree to remit all of his profits over 5 per cent, and bear his own expenses. The men who are seduced, half drunk, to go into a gambling-room, probably lose more, on an average, than $10 at a time, and gambling-tables are worse than the lottery in that respect; but the lottery makes up in the number of its victims, whom it follows into all the villages, and hamlets, and workshops, whom it induces to draw their accumulations from the savings-banks, and finally robs. Since December, 1872, six months ago, the Louisville lottery has sought out and taken from 89,900 men, women, and children $899,000; it has hired and employed men, at large rates, to hunt out these people and get $10 from each; that money has been seized and apportioned among the horde to which this lottery-job has given employment during the last six months. How much of this $1,000,000 will go to the Library is not stated, nor have we seen any statement of how much was obtained from the former lotteries. We have the statement of one of the operators that the result of the three lotteries is to furnish enough money to pay for the Library building, but how much that is is not made public. Putting the three lotteries together, we suppose that the whole number of tickets sold was 200,000, for which $2,000,000 were paid. Of this sum, perhaps one-half was paid back in prizes, but the purchasers of 180,000 of these tickets got nothing—were literally induced to bet their $10 on the turn of a card, and their money was raked away by the person selected for that purpose. Nine-tenths, therefore, of the purchasers were fleeced of their money, and this under the authority of an act of the Legislature.

But, it will be answered, the Public Library of Louisville got the $1,000,000. Even supposing that the $1,000,000 was applied to the Library, that affords no justification whatever for the gambling operation by which it was secured. The end does not justify the means. Gambling is no more honest when carried on for the benefit of a library, or a church, or a college, or a theological seminary, than it is when carried on for the benefit of one or more ordinary vulgar blacklegs. It would be just as proper for the State of Kentucky to establish a series of lotteries to support the State Government as to endow a library. In either case, it would be the legalization of low, vulgar, dishonest, and demoralizing games of chance. Had the Legislature, three years ago, authorized the gamblers to open their rooms for faro, keno, monte, *rouge-et-noir*, and all other games, stipulating that to support and endow the Public Library a certain per cent of all stakes played for over their tables should be reserved, the probabilities are that the Library would have had as much money as it now has, and that, too, without fleecing any person save those who follow gambling for a living. The 180,000 men, women, and children in all parts of the country would not have been despoiled of their money. Had these licensed gamblers sent their agents into other States to visit and importune men to go to Louisville and stake their money at the public gambling-tables of that city, it is probable that such agents, if they escaped a coat of tar and feathers, would be treated and punished as common vagrants. Yet, where is the difference between the gambling-table legalized by statute, and the lottery-wheel legalized in the same way? It is no answer to say that this lottery was managed by men of high political standing, who conducted it honorably; there are scores of gambling-houses in the country where the managers prohibit cheating and enforce honest play at all times.

But what becomes of the one million of dollars difference between the proceeds of the sale of the tickets and the amount refunded to the 1,100 prize-holders? Does the Library get this? or half of it? or one-quarter of it? And what becomes of the rest of it? Out of this is paid a large sum to agents sent to all parts of the country as commission for hunting up people who have ten dollars, and wheedling them out of the money on a chance of winning. Then comes a large expenditure for advertising this lottery; then comes the cost of printing handbills, circulars, etc.; then come the salaries and expenses of the big guns, and of the clerks, bookkeepers, correspondents, etc., etc., including the hire of a brass band to give a "concert." In this way 75 per cent probably of the one million dollars left after paying the prizes is consumed, and out of the two millions of dollars taken from the dupes perhaps $250,000 or $200,000, or 10 to 12 per cent, is turned over to the Public Library.

It is now proposed to have the fourth lottery,—the capital stock this time to be a million and a half,—to collect which Louisville is to send out an army of agents to visit every town in the land, and seduce boys, women, workmen, laborers, farmers, and all other classes to put up their money in sums of $2.50, $5, $7.50, or $10, to take chances in the great Louisville gambling arrangement. Against the repetition of this abomination we invoke the protest of public opinion. If Kentucky chooses to legalize gambling, let her keep it at home; but we insist that, for the common protection of society against this meanest and lowest form of betting, the authorities of every State should rigidly enforce their own laws. Sending lottery tickets into this State, by mail or express, and receiving money therefor, is selling within the State, and we insist that, in every instance where the fact can be discovered, there be a prompt and vigorous enforcement of the criminal law.

The dispatches from Paris which brought the intelligence of the conviction of the New York *Herald* and *American Register* proprietors for libel failed to explain the nature of the complaint. It seems that the proprietors of these papers were sued by M. de Brimont, a sort of matrimonial speculator. This is the gentleman who married an American lady, the daughter of a wealthy New Yorker, and who, after his wife's death, sued his father-in-law for support. M. de Brimont got a judgment in the Paris courts by some peculiarly French construction of the duties of fathers-in-law, and came to New York to have execution issued. The United States Court, however, refused to recognize the French claim that a rich father-in-law should support the husband of a deceased daughter, and threw the whole matter out of court. It was for comments on this transaction, it seems, that the proprietors of the newspapers named laid themselves open to an action for libel in the French courts, and the energetic prosecutor of papas-in-law and newspaper publishers has received about $2,000 to allay his grief at the revenue lost by the death of his wife. As Mr. James Gordon Bennett will not probably forego the pleasure of his frequent visits to Paris for $2,000, M. de Brimont is pretty sure to get his money.

The New York *Tribune* cites two remarkable cases of cholera. The first case last year was that of a young woman whose case was "well-defined Asiatic cholera." Upon examination it was found that after a hard day's washing she had partaken freely of corned beef, cabbage, green peas, and whisky, finishing her repast with the greater part of four large melons. The first case this year was that of a man, and this also was "a well-defined case of Asiatic cholera." It was found upon examination that he had had the ordinary summer sickness three weeks, and that on the day before his death he had been eating cucumbers and ice-cream, and drinking ale. Numerous other "well-defined cases of Asiatic cholera" may be traced to the same causes. Should not the verdict be, however, well-defined cases of American stupidity? As long as it is possible for any man to produce cholera by indiscriminate gluttony, is it not a little inconsistent to charge it to one of the mysterious dispensations of Providence?

Mr. Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, delivered a Fourth of July oration at Ottumwa, in which he foreshadowed a probable and useful influence of the farmers' granges and associations that are springing into existence all over the country. He devoted a large portion of his address to the social and domestic life of farmers as a class, and told them that toil is not necessarily glorious which wears out body and soul in the drudgery of the farm without a just return. He blamed the farmers for making agriculture so disagreeable as to drive all young men of spirit and enterprise into other business. He urged greater culture, the giving of more time to reading and study, and the larger indulgence of healthful amusements. The farmers would probably be just as well off as they are now in wordly goods if they would follow this advice, and would certainly have a better consolation in hard times. The granges are calculated to cultivate this new spirit among the agricultural community.

The Emperor of Japan has set an example to other rulers in the way of economical reform. His castle at Jeddo was recently burned, and the work of incendiarism was attributed to his political enemies. Shortly afterwards the Emperor addressed the following note to the Prime Minister:

> I have lately met with the disaster of having my palace burned by fire. At this time the Government has many expenses, and, considering this, I do not wish to oppress the people by re-erecting the palace quickly. Obey this. SAUETOSHI.

The Japanese are just now copying the practices of civilized nations. There is one practice, however, as is evidenced by the above note, which the Japanese Emperor has not yet copied, undoubtedly to the distress of Japanese rings and contractors, if they have those civilized appliances.

Some of the English women have a very decided style of doing their shopping. Harriet Lloyd, the wife of a horse-dealer, was recently arrested at the instance of a draper for assault. The testimony showed that the defendant entered the complainant's shop, inspected some of the stock, and eventually selected for purchase some remnants and a lot of calico. So far, matters had gone pleasantly enough, but when the bill for the goods was politely handed across the counter, she questioned the accuracy of the prices, and flatly refused to take the goods. The complainant mildly protested, whereupon Mrs. Lloyd attacked him, scratched his face, threatened to knock him down, and then pulled him out of his shop by the beard. For this demonstration of the *argumentum ad hominem*, Mrs. Lloyd was fined $25,—an expensive day's shopping.

NOTES AND OPINION.

We observe a statement that the salaries of Congressmen-elect having begun March 4, vacancies which have since occurred by death cannot be filled until the House, in December, takes cognizance of any such vacancy and officially notifies the Governor to appoint an election. There are three vacancies already, viz: in Massachusetts, vice William Whiting; in New York, vice James Brooks; and in Oregon, vice Joseph G. Wilson. Heretofore there has been no question about filling a vacancy occurring in a recess of Congress. Is this new wrinkle due to the salary act? Is it the law?

—California, after electing a Legislature, etc., in September, will elect a Supreme Judge in October.

—There is to be an election of Circuit Judges, in Indiana, in October, and the Kokomo *Tribune* wants to know if it is not about time to begin the preliminary business?

—The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says:

> The Cincinnati *Gazette* prophesies (and it takes no risk in the prophesy) that every member of Congress who votes against repealing the salary steal will be guilty of political suicide.

More than that: if this salary infamy is not wiped out, Congressmen will be likely to find that the whole body of Congress has committed "political suicide." It is noticeable that the only question remitted to this Congress is the salary question; and by that test alone Congress will be judged worthy or unworthy to deal with other great questions. The average constituent is just now more than ever seriously minded, and in no mood to be fooled with.

—James C. Robinson, salary-grabber of the Springfield (Ill.) district, has reached down to this line of defense, as stated in the Springfield *Register*, viz:

> That in this Congressional district, composed of six counties, his salary apportioned among them would amount to but $1,250 each, and that the several officers of these counties received an amount in excess of this sum, etc.

—If these greedy rascals will turn over the pages of history, and run their eyes along the map of the world, they will find that the foundation upon which they are standing is very slippery. In the swift-coming settlement, which these monsters of iniquity will have to make with the people they have robbed, no ignorant rabble will judge them. No infidel mob will assail them; their case will come before the most enlightened and powerful democracy that ever took cognizance of human delinquency.—*Communication in Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—The Republicans tax the people to an excessively high figure, and then distribute the money among their friends, in the shape of increased salaries and the scores of ways known to corrupt and scheming politicians. The people of the nation want a reduction of taxation and expenses, in order to remove the burdens from business. They will obtain neither the present party is in power. That is certain, from the fact that the expenses of the Government are increasing each year, and that will make high taxes necessary.—*Philadelphia Age.*

—There are three great evils for the existence of which the Republican party are responsible, viz: The centralization of power, the growth of monopolies, and the building up of immense private fortunes. These evils have a common origin. They are born of one parent. They are the legitimate fruits of that total disregard for the Constitution which has characterized the rule of that party since it came into power.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The Grant party cannot reform itself. No party ever did. Change alone can accomplish it, but to make it effective the people themselves must take hold in earnest. It is their work, and they should see that it is wisely and properly done. We care nothing about the name. It is the thing itself that is wanted.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—It will be noted that all over the country there was a disposition on the part of those who addressed the people on the Fourth to deal with practical questions rather than to "split the fears of the groundlings" with the squealing of the eagles. The burdoffreedum was less worried in proportion to the amount of talk that was made than usual. This is a wholesome sign.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—The crowd celebrating the Fourth at Knoxville, Ill., was estimated at 20,000 people, and, while no politics were introduced publicly, yet in every small group free trade and the farmers' nominations were discussed and indorsed. The ball is in motion, and no power this side of high Heaven can stop the movement until a thorough political revolution has been accomplished. God speed the day.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The "farmers' movement" does not contemplate the formation of a distinctive *political* organization. Its object is to redress and remove the great wrongs which the railroad monopolies are practicing upon the people; and to that end they ask the co-operation of the people without respect to parties. Those Democrats who, looking out for the main chance, are expecting Republican farmers to array themselves against the Republican party, are making wild and ridiculous calculations.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—No greater calamity could happen to the Republican party than Gen. Butler's election at this time to the chair once filled by John A. Andrew. It would be suicidal for the Republican party. The most unrelenting enemy of Republicanism could not ask for more gratifying intelligence than would be conveyed in the announcement of the success of the present schemes of "the Essex statesman."—*Detroit Tribune.*

—The entire Federal machinery of Massachusetts is being wielded for Gen. Butler. Is that by chance? We have been told repeatedly in this State that the Administration was neutral between rivals. And yet the remorseless knife reached the devoted necks of those who did not follow their leaders, blindly. And so it will be in the Bay State. Butler must be paid his price. And he is no better nor worse than those with whom he associates, and for whom he speaks, in Congress and upon the stump. It is an affectation of ignorance, and an open affront, to treat Gen. Butler as one whose society and whose leadership is a disgrace. He is treated with too much consideration, and is too valuable, for that.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* says that Senator Carpenter "hates newspapers and editors with a bitter, malignant hatred," and it is "sorry to see any one deluded into a contrary belief." The newspaper in question seems to promptly reciprocate any possible feeling of the kind which it mentions.—*Milwaukee News.*

—"The thousands,—nay, the millions,"—says the Albany *Evening Journal*, in a gushing article, "who have always honored the services of Schuyler Colfax will hail with pleasure the fresh testimony which supports his statements concerning the Credit Mobilier." Mr. Colfax made so many statements on that subject that we should like to know which one of them he supports now.—*Washington (D. C.) Republican.*

—The St. Paul *Press* announces semi-officially that Senator Windom's migratory committee will come out strong in favor of a national freight railway from the seaboard to the West. The bare thought of the chances to steal which the building of such a road would afford makes the whole horde of Treasury plunderers smack their jaws with delight. It would be *such* a fine joke to build a road for the benefit of the dear people, and steal as much as the cost of the road while it was in process of construction, not to speak of the fat pickings for an indefinite future.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—The Alton *Telegraph* discusses the new freight tariff of the Chicago & Alton Road, and shows how unequally and unjustly it discriminates against non-competing points. It says:

> The road, then, has two tariffs. Between non-competing stations and the termini they have a "distance tariff;" between competing points and the termini they have a tariff increasing one-fifth of a cent per mile until Odell or Auburn is reached, when they clap on a "distance tariff." And on all shipments from station to station, between Auburn and Odell, the proportionate "distance tariff" is charged. It is plain to see, then, that, as regards shipments to St. Louis or Chicago, the southern end of the road, lying between St. Louis and Auburn; and the northern end of the road, lying between Odell and Chicago, are discriminated against in favor of the central part of the road. This is all wrong, and we are satisfied the new Chicago & Alton tariff would be decided by the courts to be a violation of the Railroad law. It is plainly a gross injustice to shippers.

The Company, of course, claims that it does not violate the law by this schedule, because the rate from Odell and the intermediate points between Odell and Auburn is really greater (one cent, or a fraction of a cent) than between Auburn and St. Louis, but the rate, instead of being greater in proportion to the distance, is in reality much less. At the other end of the road, between Odell and Chicago, there is likewise no competition, and exactly the same game of extortion is being played. There is no doubt that such a tariff is not a compliance with the law against discrimination, and deserves to be severely overhauled by the Commissioners.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—There is not necessarily antagonism between the interests of the railroads and those of the people; and when these corporations arrogate to themselves the right to run their institutions for the purpose of amassing millions for their own benefit, and deny the right of the power that created them to regulate their manner of exercising their conferred privileges for the public benefit, they are acting as inimically to their own permanent interests as to those of the public.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Leader.*

—The railroads, by their unwarranted construction of the new Railroad law, in their attempt to make it odious, to insure its repeal, are sowing a whirlwind that will some day crash about their chartered heads with damaging effect.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The fact that the railroad companies are doing all they can to make their freight and passenger tariffs oppressive to the people, at the same time that they are seeking to reduce their assessments for purposes of taxation to the lowest possible figure, is just now creating no little discussion in the newspapers.... Heretofore the entire railroad property of the State has been returned under the old law at about $12,000,000. We think there is a prospect now of its going up to its true figures, and we shall not be surprised if the "fair cash value" runs to $200,000,000. The people of the State need not fear that they have lost all control of the railroads of the State, and the railroad companies may yet discover that they are not as "independent" of the people as they have been supposing.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—It is perfectly evident that the railroad companies are endeavoring to render the new law as obnoxious as possible, putting their own construction upon it, to, if possible, discourage all attempts at legislation, hoping ultimately to secure the "relegation" of this important interest to themselves. We are not, nor do we believe the people are, ready to surrender to railroad or other monopolies. If past legislation fails to meet the necessities of the people, the future must supply the deficiency.—*Peoria (Ill.) Record.*

—There are abuses, undoubtedly, which can be entirely corrected only by competition; but, where there is such a common outcry for reform as prevails at the present time, it is manifest that there is injustice and mismanagement to excite such a general demand.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The heads of the farmers of Livingston County, this State, are, to use a common saying, level. They seem to comprehend the situation, and know how to express their sentiments concerning it. Not long since they held a convention at which a declaration of principles was adopted and resolved to be lived up to. We recommend the platform to the farmers of Henry County as one certainly worthy of their adoption and support.—*Genesee Republican.*

FILIBUSTERING.

Exploits of the American Steamer Gen. Sherman in the Spanish Main—Introducing the Mitrailleuse.

Truxillo (June 11) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Government of Honduras is represented by President Arias, who overthrew Medina about a year ago. The latter is now a prisoner in the interior, where he is kept in a filthy dungeon, and, rumor hath it, is being tortured to death by inches. His friends have not been able in his behalf, although beaten while undertaking hostilities last year, and have now united with other parties in Guatemala also unfavorable to the present Government. Thus united the two parties have bought and fitted up the American steamer Gen. Sherman for the purpose of overthrowing the existing Governments of Guatemala and Honduras. This much for explanation. The Gen. Sherman left Aspinwall on the 22d of May and proceeded to Belize, where some recruits were awaiting the expedition, but were not permitted to embark by the British authorities, who wish to preserve in all matters of this kind the strictest neutrality. Being foiled at this point, she left for the small island of Utilla, belonging to the Republic of Honduras, and took summary possession of it. Water and provisions were taken in, and it was agreed that the spot should become a rendezvous for future operations. A large number of men under the command of Gen. Palaccio were found, who had been awaiting for some time the arrival of the Gen. Sherman. Some delay occurred here in organizing the men into companies, appointing of officers, drilling, and preparing munitions of war for instant use.

Gen. Palaccio, who is the candidate for the office of the next President of Guatemala, was invested with the supreme command of the expedition. These matters being satisfactorily arranged, the Sherman steamed away for the island of Ruatan, which it captured as easily as it did the island of Utilla—that is, without any resistance at all being made. More recruits were obtained here, and on Sunday, June 8, the Sherman bold launched out on the war-path, and stood across for Truxillo, the most important port of Honduras. As soon as the strange steamer was signaled to the town, from the observatory, the greatest consternation prevailed, the news having already been received from Utilla Island that the city was to be bombarded. People expected every moment to see troops landing in their midst, and the panic was in nowise allayed until the commander of Truxillo got his forces ready for action, loaded guns at the fort, &c., to repel any attack which might be made at that quarter by the filibusters. Meanwhile hundreds of people left their homes and fled to the mountains, under the belief that the most sanguinary scenes would ere long be enacted in the city. The steamer stood in for the land about six miles to the westward of the town, evidently for the purpose of landing troops. Several large canoes were now dispatched by the commandant to find out what steamer it was and what was the object of her visit. As soon as the canoes reached the steamer they were captured and not permitted to return to shore. About noon the steamer hauled into the bay, the authorities still doubting if it was the much-dreaded Gen. Sherman. In this state of incertitude the commandant begged of the Captain of the American schooner Rocket to get under way and sail up to the steamer to learn her name and her mission. The Captain, who is a plucky New Yorker, and not having the fear of capture before his eyes, went on his delicate mission, and soon ran alongside the larger vessel. He courteously hailed the Sherman, and gave the message confided to him. The fillibuster's reply, "We are loaded with troops and guns ready for action," was the laconic reply given by Gen. Palaccio. He then said, "We request you to carry a flag of truce back to Truxillo, and will feel obliged by your heaving-to for a few minutes." These wishes being complied with, a few minutes later two officers and four private soldiers came on board and handed the Captain a communication for the commandant, demanding the surrender of the town within two hours, and was signed by Gen. Palaccio. In addition to the request for the unconditional surrender of the city, it was stated that should the request be refused it would be better to send all women and children out of the town, as the attack would take place at the end of the prescribed time.

At 11 o'clock the revolutionary forces entered the town, shouting vivas for the united Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, and also uttering loud vivas for President Medina. A force of about one hundred men took possession of the fort, carrying with them a mitrailleuse, the first ever seen in this part of the world. The next proceeding was to hoist the flag of Honduras and Guatemala jointly, and, without a shot being fired, the new Government was proclaimed.

About sunset, and without the least warning, Maj. Turcios came back again into the city at the head of about sixty men (having promised them, if successful, the right of plundering the town), and attacked the enemy's sentinels, but were, of course, repulsed, and those who were not killed outright or wounded escaped back to the mountains—the mitrailleuse and the splendid rifles of the revolutionary forces being too much for them. They left behind twenty-two dead, six wounded, and three prisoners.

The confusion in Truxillo now became a thousand times confounded, and remained so until the commandant, after consulting with the principal dignitaries of the city, consented to surrender the city, but pleaded for an extension of time until the following day. While this answer was being conveyed back to the Sherman by the schooner Rocket, the second commanding officer, Maj. Turcios, declared that he preferred death to dishonor, and that if the filibusters gained possession of the city they would have to march over his dead body.

In proof of his valorous assertions he caused several of the guns in the fort to be pointed at the Sherman and fired, although she was nearly six miles off. The only effect of this extraordinary artillery practice was to nearly sink the schooner, she being directly in the range of his guns, carrying out the news that the town would surrender on the following day and sailing a flag of truce. After this Maj. Turcios with much grandiloquent language, started with about eighty soldiers to a point abreast of the American steamer, in order to fight the filibusters when they should land. But, darkness now coming on, he finally, towards midnight, returned to the fort, virtually the commandant of Truxillo. At the dawn of day the next morning, June 9, communications were again opened by the steamer, giving the commander until 10 o'clock in the morning to vacate the town. At half-past 9 the evacuation took place, the troops all carrying their arms, and retreated into the mountains.

Everything is quiet now, but a large reactionary force is shortly expected from the interior, when the struggle will commence anew. Gen. Palaccio's forces are not large, and he will not be able to make a prolonged struggle outside the fortification, consequently the town may be considered unprotected and the unfortunate inhabitants have a dreary prospect.

[The Gen. Sherman is 292 tons burden, has two decks, and was built in Fairhaven, Conn., in 1864, for Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold, of New York. Last year she was sold to M. C. Keith, and was thoroughly overhauled in September. In 1872, while loading for Belize, Honduras, at the foot of Wall street, she sunk mysteriously one night, and nobody ever knew how the affair occurred. It is now probable, from what has transpired, that she was carrying some war material for revolutionary purposes and was sunk by the enemy. On the 9th of October, 1872, she sailed for Port Lemon, in Costa Rica, from this city. Her agents, at 47 Exchange place, stated last night that they had heard that she was sold about two months ago, and that they knew nothing about her filibustering exploits.—ED. HERALD.]

A Farmer and His Wife Tortured by Robbers.

Salina (June 30) Dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle.

The following strange story is reported here to-day, and believed to be true: "Some days ago two men—one whose name is Larquea, and the other whose name is unknown—visited the ranch of Jesus Otilla, at the Arroya Seco, four miles from here, and seized and bound his wife, and with small pinchers tore from their fingers the finger-nails to make them disclose the whereabouts of a large sum of money which Otilla was supposed to possess. Their efforts to make them reveal the secret were unsuccessful, and in spite of the torture they remained silent. The robbers then commenced a search for the money, and found a package of gold notes, but, not knowing what they were, left them behind. The would-be robbers are believed to be members of a gang of thieves and highwaymen infesting the San Joaquin and the lower country, whose depredations were at one time quite frequent. Of late nothing has been heard of them until this occurrence."

HICKEY CORNE[R]

The South Side Police C[aptain in] a Tight Place.

He Becomes Entang[led in a] Peculiar Jewelry T[rans]action.

Which Leads to an [Investi]gation by the G[rand] Jury.

And Brings Out All the [Facts] of an Extensive Dia[mond] Robbery.

The Several Interv[iews be]tween Hickey an[d Liz]zie Moore.

How They Resulted in th[e] $430 Under His P[...]

And the Return to Her of $[...] of Stolen Jewel[s]

The Captain Turned [Over to the] Board of Police fo[r ...]

That there are now certain gr[...] that there is some dishonesty [...] the higher police officers is a[...] that will cause surprise to nobo[dy ...] create any great sensation whe[n] Capt. Michael Hickey is give[n ...] party at present accused of plyi[ng ...] of swindler and blackmailer. [...] sible that the charges against [...] but he has been called up [...] account for "irregularities" th[...] large, whether correctly or [...] come to regard him as a ve[...] wary, and withal successful ma[...] tion of society which lives by p[...] remainder.

To offset this and suspicion o[f] Capt. Michael Hickey, is the fa[ct ...] yet been caught, or at any rate [...] or not, has not been called up[...] badge of office. This singular [...] accounted for by different pa[rties ...] ways. One party (political) [...] his character is without stain [...] that he is a wronged and inj[ured ...] the other party, non-political, [...] influential a wire-puller to be [...] has stood by the Republican [...] politics, and has pulled a stron[g ...] for party supremacy. Of cour[se ...] ly ingenious theory does not [...] around the city hall as it does [...] which is very singular.

Strange as it may appear to [...] suspicions were entertained o[f] this valuable party-worker so l[...] and earlier yet; but it will be [...] in January of this year, Ald. [...] Committee of the Common [Council ...] pointed for the purpose of in[...] charges of bribery and corru[ption ...] Jack Nelson, Mr. George Mill[...] Michael Hickey, who then [...] respectively of Deputy Super[intendent ...] of the West Side Precinct, a[nd ...] South Side Precinct. T[...] was a long and tedious [...] everybody expected, cam[e ...] There was a vast amount [...] testimony, and a vast amoun[t ...] finally the whole thing died o[ut ...] The Committee made no repo[rt ...] became disgusted with the fi[...] ring up; they were makin[g ...] everywhere; and hence the f[...] guilt of the parties.

As hinted, some of the [...] damaging. Following is a sp[ecimen]:

George Egan, one of the witne[sses ...] the following effect: He had be[en ...] ber, 1866, for what he did not [...] vagrancy, and he was fined $100, [...] fine, nor go to the Bridewell. [...] Capt. Hickey some silver-plate [...] He could not say what the plate [...] two articles, plate and furs, wa[...] They were in the keeping of a co[...] Charley Perry that he wanted to [...] not to be sent at once to the Br[idewell ...] told Hickey that he had the plate [...] could be gotten at, and propo[...] Hickey. He said he would se[...] morning. Hickey sent and got [...] the next morning, saw Egan, [...] wished to leave the town. Ega[n ...] had no desire to stay; he was [...] so Hickey took the things and [...] communication with Officer Pe[...] Hickey took him from the ha[...] The witness told Capt. Hickey [...] stolen. He did not tell from wh[...] place where he could find out if [...] party who had the articles aft[...] man in disguise, who got them.

Everybody remembers the [...] by that right-hearted but [...] headed gentleman, Mr. Tal[...] charge upon Capt. Hickey. [...] Witnesses disappeared, an[d ...] forthcoming. Hickey wa[s ...] and got away scot-free.

THE TRIBUNE of the 15th [...] an account of one of Ca[pt. ...] speculations, whereby he [...] sion of $430. His name w[...] reason that he was absent [...] proper authorities had not [...] the facts. The Grand J[ury ...] case yesterday, and hence [...] published with the n[...] the addition, of details w[...] could not be satisfactorily [...] time the article was writte[n].

There is now in the Cou[nty ...] named James Nolan, who, [...] a crime, is undoubtedly th[e ...] cocted for the purpose of [...] covering the acts of a p[...] tain—Hickey. This youth [...] much older man, for robbin[g ...] Moore, on Clinton street, [...] last. It will be remember[ed ...] entered early in the morni[ng ...] seemed to be familiar w[...] Moore had a large numbe[r ...] designated them, and dem[anded ...] over, under penalty of fo[...] diamond rings, a diamo[nd ...] watch. A gentleman "[...] in the room, was reque[sted ...] watch,—a very valuabl[e ...] Miss Lizzie Moore has a[...] who resides in the same [...] a husband in fact, but no[...] as Joe Duncan. Althou[gh ...] main by her, and always [...] one of the family by [...] fellow who planned the [...] the thieves—Nolan, C[...] with the information al[...] expected, of course, a [...] securing $200 or $300 pr[...] the job. He knew No[lan ...] rangements with him, a[...] his companions into th[e ...] call on a Thursday m[orning ...] there at the hour [...] failed to obtain adm[ission ...] failed to carry out his [...] and it is probable had [...] he would have been se[...] appointed burglars. B[...] cess certain the next [...] named Kelley in the hou[se ...] open the door when a c[...] The thieves consented [...] sult of their visit is giv[en ...] taken was worth about [...] ing the burglary was [...] thorities. Two heads [...] detailed to find [...] cover the property [...] nothing until three [...] then dropped the ca[se ...] Sergt. Ellis, who had [...]

...long since they held a conven-... a declaration of principl... and resolved to be lived up ...end the platform to the farmers ...y as one certainly worthy of ...and support.—*Geneseo Republi...*

...LIBUSTERING.

...the American Steamer ...an in the Spanish Main ...ing the Mitrailleuse.

...) *Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

...ent of Honduras is represented ...ias, who overthrew Medina about ...e latter is now a prisoner in the ...he is kept in a filthy dungeon, ...h it, is being tortured to death by ...riends have not been able in his ...h beaten while undertaking hos... and have now united with other ...temala also unfavorable to the ...nment. Thus united the two ...ught and fitted up the American ... Sherman for the purpose of ... the existing Governments of ... Honduras. This much for en... Gen. Sherman left Aspinwall ...f May and proceeded to Belize, ...ecruits were awaiting the expe...re not permitted to embark by the ...ities, who wish to preserve in all ...kind the strictest neutrality. Be... point, she left for the small ..., belonging to the Republic of ...took summary possession of it, ...visions were taken in, and it was ...the spot should become a ren... future operations. A large number ...the command of Gen. Palaccio ...who had been awaiting for some ...l of the Gen. Sherman. Some ...here in organizing the men into ...pointing of officers, drilling, and ...itions of war for instant use. ..., who is the candidate for the ...ext President of Gautemala, was ...the supreme command of the ex... ...se matters being satisfactorily ar...erman steamed away for the isl..., which it captured as easily as ...d of Utilla—that is, without any ...all being made. More recruits ...here, and on Sunday, June 8, the ...launched out on the war-path, and ...for Truxillo, the most important ...uras. As soon as the strange ...ignaled to the town, from the ob... greatest consternation prevailed, ...ing already been received from ...at the city was to be bombarded, ...ed every moment to see from ...ding in their midst, and the panic ...allaued until the commander of ...forces ready for action, loaded ..., &c., to repel any attack which ...at that quarter by the filibusters. ...ndreds of people left their houses ...the mountains, under the belief ...anguinary scenes would ere long ...the city. The steamer stood in ...out six miles to the westward of ...ently for the purpose of landing ...l large canoes were now dis-... commandant to find out what ...and what was the object of her ...as the canoes reached the steam...ptured and not permitted to re... About noon the steamer hauled ...e authorities still doubting if it ...ch-dreaded Gen. Sherman. In ...incertitude the commandant ...Captain of the American schooner ... under way and sail up to the ...n her name and her mission. The ...a plucky New Yorker, and not ...r of capture before his eyes, went ...mission, and soon ran alongside ...el. He courteously hailed the ...gave the message confided to him. ...'s reply, "We are loaded with ...ready for action," was the in... ...yen by Gen. Palaccio. He then ...uest you to carry a flag of truce ...o, and will feel obliged by your ... a few minutes." These ... complied with, a few min... two officers and four pil... came on board and handed ...e communication for the com...anding the surrender of the town ...ure, and was signed by Gen. Palac... ...on to the request for the uncon...der of the city, it was stated that ...uest be refused it would be better ...men and children out of the town, ...ould take place at the end of the ...

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...and His Wife Tortured by Robbers.

...*Dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle.*

...g strange story is reported here ...ieved to be true: "Some days ...one whose name is Larquez, and ...e name is unknown—visited the ...Otilia, at the Arroya Seco, forty ...e, and seized and bound his wife, ...pinchers tore from their fingers ...to make them disclose the where... ...ge sum of money which Otilia ...o possess. Their efforts to make ...e secret were unsuccessful, and ...ture they remained silent. The ...mmenced a search for the money ...package of gold notes, but, not ...hey were, left them behind. The ...s are believed to be members of ...and highwaymen infesting the ...the lower country, who ...re at one time quite frequent ...has been heard of them until...

HICKEY CORNERED.

The South Side Police Captain in a Tight Place.

He Becomes Entangled in a Peculiar Jewelry Transaction.

Which Leads to an Investigation by the Grand Jury.

And Brings Out All the Particulars of an Extensive Diamond Robbery.

The Several Interviews Between Hickey and Lizzie Moore.

How They Resulted in the Placing of $430 Under His Pillow.

And the Return to Her of $2,000 Worth of Stolen Jewelry.

The Captain Turned Over to the Board of Police for Trial.

That there are now certain grounds for belief that there is some dishonesty existing among the higher police officers is an announcement that will cause surprise to nobody. Nor will it create any great sensation when the name of Capt. Michael Hickey is given as that of the party at present accused of plying the avocation of swindler and blackmailer. It is quite possible that the charges against him are false; but he has been called up so many times to account for "irregularities" that the public at large, whether correctly or incorrectly, have come to regard him as a very shrewd, sharp, wary, and withal successful member of that portion of society which lives by preying upon the remainder.

To offset this sad suspicion of the integrity of Capt. Michael Hickey, is the fact that he has not yet been caught, or at any rate, whether caught or not, has not been called upon to resign his badge of office. This singular state of affairs is accounted for by different parties in different ways. One party (political) says it is because his character is without stain or blemish, and that he is a wronged and injured gentleman; the other party, non-political, says that he is too influential a wire-puller to be ousted; that he has stood by the Republican party in local politics, and has pulled a strong oar in the race for party supremacy. Of course the latter highly ingenious theory does not obtain so much around the city hall as it does in other places—which is very singular.

Strange as it may appear to the casual reader, suspicions were entertained of the integrity of this valuable party-worker so long ago as 1868—and earlier yet; but it will be remembered that in January of that year, Ald. Comiskey caused a Committee of the Common Council to be appointed for the purpose of investigating certain charges of bribery and corruption against Mr. Jack Nelson, Mr. George Miller, and Mr. Capt. Michael Hickey, who then held the positions respectively of Deputy Superintendent, Captain of the West Side Precinct, and Captain of the South Side Precinct. The investigation was a long and tedious one, and as everybody expected, came to nothing. There was a vast amount of very damaging testimony, and a vast amount of perjury; and finally the whole thing died of its own weakness. The Committee made no report. The members became disgusted with the filth they were stirring up; they were making political enemies everywhere; and hence the failure to reach the guilt of the parties.

As hinted, some of the testimony was very damaging. Following is a specimen:

George Egan, one of the witnesses called, testified to the following effect: He had been arrested in November, 1866, for what he did not know; the charge was vagrancy, and he was fined $100. He did not pay the fine, nor go to the Bridewell. He got off by giving Capt. Hickey some silver-plate and two sets of furs. He could not say what the plate was worth, but the two articles, plate and furs, must have been worth $175. They were in the keeping of a certain woman; he told Charley Perry that he wanted to see Capt. Hickey, and not to be sent at once to the Bridewell. The witness told Hickey that he had the plate and furs where they could be gotten at, and proposed to give them to Hickey. He said he would see the witness again in the morning. Hickey sent and got the articles, and then, the next morning, saw Eagan, and asked him if he wished to leave the town. Eagan said he did: that he had no desire to stay; he was going to New Orleans; so Hickey took the things and let him go. He had no communication with Officer Perry about the property. Hickey took him from the hall into his little office. The witness told Capt. Hickey that the property was stolen. He did not tell from whom, but told him of a place where he could find out if he wanted to. The party who had the articles said Capt. Hickey sent a man in disguise, who got them.

Everybody remembers the recent attempt made by that right-hearted but exceedingly wrong-headed gentleman, Mr. Talcott, to fix a similar charge upon Capt. Hickey. It was a failure. Witnesses disappeared, and evidence was not forthcoming. Hickey was too sharp for him, and got away scot-free.

THE TRIBUNE of the 15th of June contained an account of one of Capt. Hickey's alleged speculations, whereby he came into the possession of $430. His name was suppressed for the reason that he was absent from the city, and the proper authorities had not taken cognizance of the facts. The Grand Jury investigated the case yesterday, and hence the article is republished with the names inserted and the addition of details which, though known, could not be satisfactorily substantiated at the time the article was written.

There is now in the County Jail a young man named James Nolan, who, although convicted of a crime, is undoubtedly the victim of a plot concocted for the purpose of shielding others, and covering the acts of a prominent Police Captain—Hickey. This youth was indicted, with a much older man, for robbing the bagnio of Lizzie Moore, on Clinton street, on the 21st of March last. It will be remembered that the house was entered early in the morning by three men, who seemed to be familiar with the fact that Miss Moore had a large number of diamonds. They designated them, and demanded that she hand over, under penalty of forfeiting her life, three diamond rings, a diamond cross, and a gold watch. A gentleman "friend," who was also in the room, was requested to deliver up his watch,—a very valuable one,—which he did. Miss Lizzie Moore has a sister named Maggie, who resides in the same house. The latter has a husband in fact, but not in law, who is known as Joe Duncan. Although supported in the main by her, and always treated, it is said, like one of the family by Miss Lizzie, he was the fellow who planned the robbery, and furnished the thieves—Nolan, Connors, and another—with the information about the jewelry. He expected, of course, a share, and the hope of securing $200 or $300 prompted him to "put up the job." He knew Nolan, and made the arrangements with him, agreeing to let him and his companions into the house. They were to call on a Thursday morning, early, and went there at the hour decided upon, but failed to obtain admission. Duncan had failed to carry out his part of the programme, and it is probable had he been seen in daylight he would have been severely beaten by the disappointed burglars. He, however, made success certain the next night by placing a man named Kelley in the house, with instructions to open the door when a certain signal was given. The thieves consented to try again, and the result of their visit is given above. The property taken was worth about $3,000, and in the morning the burglary was reported to the police authorities. Two headquarters detectives were detailed to find the thieves and recover the property, but they learned nothing until three weeks had elapsed, and then dropped the case at the suggestion of Sergt. Ellis, who had heard what had transpired, and did not want to figure in the developments which were certain to be ultimately made. Three men were arrested one afternoon by Sergt. Buckley, of the First Precinct, and two of the diamond rings, the cross, and the two watches were subsequently returned to Miss Moore by Capt. Hickey. One of the three men,—Williams was the name he gave,—was released from custody without a preliminary examination, it appearing that he had nothing to do with the burglary. The other two were arraigned before Banyon, and committed for trial. Both were indicted at the same time, but one,—Capt. Dunlap,—was subsequently released on bail, and has not yet been asked to plead. The remaining prisoner—Nolan—was arraigned on Thursday, the 12th of June, and found guilty. Miss Moore was the principal witness, but was not permitted to tell all she knew. The prisoner's attorney asked her, while she was on the stand, if she had given any money to Capt. Hickey for recovering a portion of her property. She replied that she had given him $430, and that— The remainder of the sentence was not uttered, the Court checking her by saying that the Captain was not on trial.

It appears that Nolan had become acquainted with one Nick Geary—a disreputable fellow, who used to keep a resort for thieves in Calhoun place before the fire—and told him about the proposed robbery. Geary is always willing to "stand in" with anything that will yield money, and agreed to take the stolen property and get rid of it, and to pay Nolan $1,700 or $2,000 for his share. Geary waited for the thieves at the gambling house of Morris Martin, No. 118 West Madison street, all Thursday night for the thieves, and on Friday night remained at Pollock's saloon, corner of Fourth avenue and Polk street, but they did not come until after he had gone. They drove up in "Major" Burke's hack about 5 o'clock in the morning, and, not finding Geary at Pollock's, were taken over to his room on Third avenue. He was awakened with difficulty, a negro denying that he was at home, and the stolen property was given to him. Either that morning or the next, or in a short time, it is alleged, he delivered it to Capt. Hickey, and, in addition to "squealing" on the thieves, set to work to deliver one of them—Nolan—and two other persons, into his hands. Nothing is known about Dunlap's connection with the robbery, and it is very doubtful if he had a hand in it. His reputation is good, and why he should have been arrested only Geary knows. A week or two after the Captain had the jewelry in his possession, Geary met the three thieves by appointment in a saloon on Franklin street, between Madison and Washington, and was told that it was about time to divide. He said he hadn't the stuff with him then, but if they would be there on the Monday following (the interview took place on Saturday) he would bring the "swag" around. The thieves were apparently satisfied, and separated. Two of them went to the saloon as agreed, and Geary came in soon after they took seats at a table. He said he had neglected to bring the "stuff" with him, but it was near by and he would step around the corner and get it. He left, and in about two minutes Sergt. Buckley and two policemen walked in and immediately arrested the two men—Nolan and Williams. They were taken to the Armory and locked up. Two or three hours afterwards, Geary met Dunlap on Harrison street, and passed a policeman "planted" to catch him, and he, too, was taken into custody.

Miss Moore was waited upon several times by Capt. Hickey, who, during his third visit, told her that a portion of the jewelry had been pawned at Pittsburgh, and that it could be "reached" for $430. She agreed to pay him that sum, and, upon calling at the Armory one afternoon, tendered him the amount. He refused to take it from her hand, suggesting that she put it under the pillow of a bed in "the little room." This she did, and, not seeing it again, the question arises, Did the pawnbroker get it?

The police authorities—the heads of the Department—were profoundly ignorant of the circumstances of the case, although some of the detectives knew all about it. The latter are sly fellows, who keep all the information they can from the Superintendent. They have him "tied up," and he can do scarcely anything on account of their faithlessness. If the Board of Police would let three-fourths of these useless men work for their living, thieves would not be harbored here in Chicago, and "bunko" and other swindling games could be effectually eradicated. They know all the "ropers" and "steerers," but can never find them when sent out to look for them. Probably Mike McDonald can give the reason why.

The article in THE TRIBUNE opened the eyes of Superintendent Washburn and Commissioners Wright and Mason,—Sheridan believes Hickey to be immaculate,—and, upon his return from the Hot Springs, they took the proper steps to have the Captain indicted.

The present Grand Jury is composed of the following named gentlemen: A. D. Titsworth, foreman; James R. Stanley, H. A. Warren, S. L. Brown, C. S. Waite, Charles B. Clayton, Daniel Havrety, G. S. Bacon, A. Phillips, C. H. Cutler, S. B. Parkhurst, George Bohner, W. B. Topliff, C. O. Thompson, J. W. Jeffery, F. Marth, John McGinley, R. H. Halliday, J. Newman, W. G. Partlett, A. C. Sturtevant, and J. S. Haskins.

Yesterday morning they took up the case as presented by the city authorities, and the first witness examined was Miss Moore. She was requested to tell what she knew of the case, from the time of the robbery down to the recovery of the property, omitting nothing. In response, she gave the history of the robbery by three men, all of which is familiar to the public through the daily papers. The remainder of the history is not familiar, and it is given as nearly in her own words as possible:

Two days after the robbery, Capt. Hickey came up to my house, and talked with me over the robbery. I told him all that had occurred, as nearly as possible, and enumerated the articles that had been stolen from me. He asked me if I could recognize any of the men, and I said yes, by the size of them. I afterwards identified Nolan. He told me that it was a put up job by Joe Duncan, "my man." I told him that Joe Duncan was not my friend. He was the friend of Maggie Moore, my partner, but I did not doubt that he was the man who put up the job. Capt. Hickey asked me if he had been to my house since the robbery, and I told him that he had come in to breakfast the next morning as if nothing had happened. He (Duncan) pretended to doubt the whole story, and said such a thing was impossible. I asked Capt. Hickey if he thought he could get back my jewelry, and he said he would do the best he could. Nothing further transpired upon the subject at that meeting.

Two or three days afterwards Capt. Hickey came up again, and said he understood that a portion of the property had been found in a pawn-shop in Pittsburgh. I asked him what part of it. He told me that a diamond cross, two diamond rings, two watches, and two chains had been found there. I asked him how it was found out. He said he had been notified by the authorities in Pittsburgh. He then took a letter out of his pocket, which had no envelope on it, but just a plain letter. He read it to me. The letter was dated Pittsburgh, I could see that. The writer said that the articles which Capt. Hickey had mentioned to me were pawned in that city, and could be redeemed for $330.

Q.—Are you sure about the sum?

A.—At that time I thought he said $330, but afterwards Capt. Hickey told me I had been mistaken, and that the sum was $430.

The foreman—Go on with your story.

Witness—I told him that I would give him the money if he could get back the jewelry, because that portion of it was worth about $2,000. That was the value I set upon it.

Q.—What else transpired at that interview?

A.—That was about all. We talked about the matter for some time, and Capt. Hickey said he would let me know in a day or two. A few days after that he came up again and said he had heard nothing from Pittsburgh, but as soon as he did he would let me know. Nothing of any importance was said or done at that time.

Q.—Did you think it strange that an officer should ask you for money to get back your stolen property?

A.—No, sir. I thought that if it was pawned I should have to pay to recover it, and, as it was worth a great deal more than the sum he named, I was glad enough to get it for $330.

The foreman—Go on, Miss Moore.

Witness—Capt. Hickey came up several times to see me. The last time he came he told me that he had got my jewelry, and that I must come down to the office and identify it.

Q.—Whose office did he tell you to come to?

A.—His office at the police-station. He told me to come down next day. I told him that I was going out carriage-riding next day, and would come down.

Q.—Who were you going riding with?

A.—My sister, Belle Demick and I were going to purchase some furniture, and the furniture man said he would send a carriage for us to go and see it. I told him I would come, and he said all right. Next day, my sister and I went out, and we drove down to the Station. I had no money in the house; so I took my bank-book with me. We went to the station and I was shown into Capt. Hickey's office. He handed me a box, containing my jewelry, and asked me if I could identify it. I looked at it and saw at once that it was mine.

Q.—What was in the box?

A.—There was a diamond cross, worth $1,000, two diamond rings, two gold watches and two chains.

Q.—Did these correspond with what Capt. Hickey said were pawned in Pittsburgh?

A.—Yes, sir; exactly. I told Capt. Hickey I would go and get the $330 he had asked for, and he said I was mistaken; it was $430. I told him that I certainly understood him $330, but as I might be mistaken, he should have the money. I asked him where he would be in half an hour, and he said he would be at the station in his office, and would wait for me. I then got into my carriage and went to the bank.

Q.—Was your sister with you?

A.—She was in the carriage.

Q.—Did she know what you went down there for?

A.—Yes, sir; I told her all about it. She said that she had some money about her that I could have if I wanted, as she had no immediate use for it. I borrowed $130 of her, and we went to the bank to get $300 more.

Q.—What bank did you go to?

A.—The State Savings Institution, on Madison street near the bridge. I drew the $300, and then we drove down to the police station again. I went into the office and Capt. Hickey was there.

Q.—Did your sister go with you into the office this time?

A.—No, sir; my sister remained in the carriage. Capt. Hickey asked me if I had got the money. I said I had, and took it out of my pocket-book. I counted it and handed it to Capt. Hickey. He said: "I don't want you to give me the money. Here is an envelope; and he handed me a large yellow envelope. He then said: "Put the money in that envelope and go into my room (pointing to his bed-room, leading off from the office) and put it under the pillow." I thought this was rather a singular way of doing things, and it immediately occurred to me that there was something wrong about it.

Q.—What did you think was wrong?

A.—I thought it a strange way of doing business. If it was all right, I did not see why he should want me to give him the money in this way.

Q.—Well, did you do as he told you?

A.—Yes, sir; I rolled the money up in an envelope and took it into his room and placed it under the pillow at the nearest corner of it. I then went out, and he handed me the box.

Q.—What did Capt. Hickey say about it?

A.—He told me that was all right. He then said I must not let anybody know anything about the matter. If anybody should inquire where I got the jewelry, he told me to say that it was left at the door. He told me expressly not to let anybody know that I had given him any money.

Q.—What reason did he assign for this secrecy?

A.—I don't think he gave any reason for it. I think he said there might be trouble about it.

Q.—What did you suppose he meant by that?

A.—I didn't know what he meant.

A.—Did you suppose there was some unfair dealing about the matter?

A.—Yes, sir, I did.

Q.—What did you suppose it was?

A.—I could not exactly tell, but I thought that Capt. Hickey had no right to take the money, or he would not have been so guarded about it.

Q.—Did you ask him why?

A.—No, sir; I was only too glad to get back my property.

A.—Did you promise not to tell anybody?

A.—I don't know as I did. I believe I said, "Very well," or something of that kind.

Q.—Do you suppose that he paid $430 to get back the jewelry?

A.—No, sir; I don't belive it ever was in Pittsburgh. I believe it was in the city all the time, and that Capt. Hickey knew all about it, and wanted to make money out of it.

Mr. Titsworth—Now, Miss Moore, you say you keep a house of prostitution?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Has Capt. Hickey ever "pulled" your house?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Has he ever interfered with you since you have been in the city?

A.—No, sir. I have never been interfered with by the police. I keep a respectable house of its kind. No man was ever arrested in my house, and I never had to call in the assistance of the police.

Q.—Have you ever lived in Capt. Hickey's district?

A.—No, sir; I never lived on the South Side at all. I have always lived on the West Side, and the police always treated me well, because there never was a complaint made by anybody of my house. I have sometimes offered trifling favors to the officers, but they have invariably declined to accept anything from me. I have always acted square to them and to everybody else, and they have always done the same to me.

Mr. Titsworth—Now, Miss Moore, you show a great deal of feeling in this matter. Have you not some grudge against Capt. Hickey? Has not he done something to offend you in some way?

A.—No, sir; I have no feeling against him, but I do hate like —— to be robbed twice, by thieves the first time and by policemen afterwards.

The examination of this witness was continued for some time in the strain indicated by the last few questions, but no further testimony of importance was brought out, nor was the statement of the witness in any way shaken by the queries of the jury.

The other witnesses examined were Miss Moore's male friend and Nolan. Their testimony revealed nothing in regard to Capt. Hickey, because they knew only by hearsay what he had done. Nolan related the part he had taken in the robbery, and gave the details of his agreements with Geary and Duncan.

After a rather heated discussion, two of the jurymen desiring to indict Hickey for theft, indictments were found against Geary, Duncan, Connors, and Kelly, and a resolution adopted requesting the Board of Police to investigate Hickey's conduct.

The fact that the case was to come before the Grand Jury was known even on Tuesday to the Captain and the other interested parties, and consequently only one of the persons has thus far been apprehended. Duncan was picked up on the West Side, but the others could not be found. It was stated last evening that Geary had left the city.

The Board of Police will probably consider the resolution of the Grand Jury immediately, and as soon as the charges against Hickey are prepared, he will be accorded an opportunity to tell his side of the story, and show why he took the $430.

Before closing this report, it might be well to inquire, Why is Mr. Titsworth always summoned on the Grand Jury when the conduct of policemen is to be investigated.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There will be a meeting of the Decoration Committee at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening.

Peter Miller and Chris Kohler were fined $10 each by Justice Banyon, yesterday, for keeping their saloons open on Sunday.

The Hyde Park Presbyterian Sunday-school gives a railroad excursion to Girard to-morrow. There will be plenty of ice-cream, ball-playing, and croquet, and a good time generally.

A meeting of the Christian Union Lyceum will be held this evening. The exercises will consist of a declamation and mock trial, after which a new set of officers will be elected.

Sergt. Sam Ellis has in his possession three bounty-bonds, issued by the City of Philadelphia, and about $97 in currency, for which he wants an owner.

Thomas Redden was before Justice Banyon yesterday morning for stealing a mule, its harness, and a buggy from F. M. Hale, of No. 60 West Polk street. He was held for trial in bonds of $1,000.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Morris Reddy, who fell dead on Halsted street on Monday. A verdict of death from a disease which the jury called "quick consumption" was rendered.

A brace of cut-throats named Mike Ryan and Thomas Murphy were before Justice Scully yesterday for various assaults. They were remanded for future trial in bail of $500 each.

A painter named Charles Klopper fell from a scaffold at No. 405 North Clark street, yesterday afternoon, and was seriously hurt. He was taken to his home, No. 118 Larrabee street, by Officer Myer.

A little child named Minnie A. Downer fell from a window, at No. 1022 West Van Buren street, on Monday evening, and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, which concluded with a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Levi Boandy, of No. 199 Second street, should be arrested for driving over a little girl named Nellie Thompson, at half-past 2 yesterday afternoon. He was racing with another jehu at the time, and both were criminally careless.

There was a serious error in the report of the proceedings of the Board of Health published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Instead of there being an increase in the number of deaths last week when compared with the corresponding week in 1872, as stated, there was a marked decrease, the difference being 155.

At noon yesterday, a Swede named Edward Coleson fell into the river from the sand-barge Croton, at the foot of Wabash avenue, and was drowned. Officer Cronan, after searching fully three hours, recovered the body, and had it removed to the Morgue. Deceased was 35 years old, and lived on Division street.

The man who was found dead on a bench in the Lake Front Park, as stated in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, has been identified as Samuel Palethore, who was employed by an engraver named Charles Berringer, of No. 182 State street. Deceased was a son of a wealthy cotton merchant of Liverpool. The Coroner's jury said he died from congestion of the lungs.

Messrs. Trussdell & Co., No. 170 Washington street, are about to publish a new business map of Chicago, showing the exact outlines and size of all buildings, with the owners' names, and the names of the business firms occupying them, each building being distinctly colored. All public buildings, hotels, banks, depots, etc., will be prominent upon the map.

D. C. Leonard, of No. 158 Monroe street, exhibited his brutality, on Monday night, by beating his wife most unmercifully. But for the timely arrival of a police-officer he would doubtless have killed her. Yesterday morning Justice Scully continued the hearing of the case until to-day in bonds of $1,000, and placed the inhuman wretch under $500 bonds to keep the peace.

A correspondent signing himself "M." writes THE TRIBUNE as follows: "The police are not the proper ones to call for in regard to the scavenger casts. All the raps in the world would not bring one of those jolly fellows to the rescue. Already have I been informed that the police have no authority to enforce the ordinance, as the officers of the Board of Health have the whole matter under control. Citizens do not like to attend the Banyon Armory, so called, as it not only takes time, but subjects the informer to low-lived gazing. Why not pull them up as a public nuisance?"

Yesterday Detective Tyrrell arrested Harry Lawrence, Charles Cutler, and Ed Johnson, three "bunko" men, for "beating" a Saginaw gentleman out of $540 at No. 113 East Madison street, on Monday. The rooms in which the job was performed were visited, and a large amount of "bunko" furniture captured. Some of it exhibited curious and cunning workmanship. The books of the establishment contained some peculiar entries. On one page it was recorded that such and such a victim had accepted $10, and had given the firm a receipt in full for all claims to date. This, then, is the reason why there are so few "squeals." The cash-book indicated that a most prosperous business had been done, the daily receipts being not far from $300. The prisoners were locked up at the Central Station, and will have an examination this morning.

AMATEUR JOURNALISM.

Seventh Annual Convention of the National Amateur Editors.

The seventh annual Convention of the National Amateur Press Association was held at the Sherman House, yesterday. The attendance was not as large as on previous occasions. The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by Mr. John A. Fox, First Vice-President, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The first business in order was the reading of minutes of the previous meeting. This having been done, reports of Committees were received, among which was the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. The Treasurer's report showed that the Association was in a good financial condition. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Charles S. Diehl, of Chicago.
Vice-Presidents—E. H. Henderson, of Rahway, Minn.; G. U. Harms, of Wooster, Ohio.
Secretary—Edward F. Madden, of Louisville.
Treasurer—D. Maxwell, Pittsburgh.
Official Organ—*The Enterprise*, Chicago.

The officers having been elected, the retiring President, Mr. Fox, delivered an appropriate speech, complimenting the Association on its past success, and its promising future. He spoke of the peculiar sphere in which amateur journalism operated, and the position that it would at one time assume in the range of practical journalism. He said it was represented at Vienna, a daily newspaper being printed, edited, and published at the Exposition in that city, which was being received with much favor. The want of harmony existing in the ranks of amateur journalism was spoken of, and disapproved of as being detrimental to the best interests of journalism, and the President concluded with an expressed desire for a more harmonious future. After the old officers had retired President Diehl took the chair.

The constitution was submitted to the Association for revision. It was read and amended. A number of important changes were made. A resolution was offered by Mr. F. K. Morrill, disapproving of the so-called amateur Congress scheme.

Letters of regret were next read.

The poem of the occasion was next read. It contained personal allusions, and was well received.

On motion, Washington, D. C., was selected as the place for holding the next Convention.

The meeting then adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m., when the Convention reassembled and partook of an excellent banquet at the Sherman House, which was a very fine affair, and much enjoyed by the members. Speeches, toasts, etc., were made and answered by different parties, and everything passed off agreeably.

We notice the following members in attendance: John A. Fox, *Spectator*, Pittsburgh; E. F. Madden, *Our American Youth*, Louisville; W. R. Campbell, *Amateur Journal*, Louisville; J. H. Mansir, *Amateur Journal*, Louisville; Gilbert Burnett, *Headlight*, Louisville; George N. Ham, Wooster, Ohio; E. A. Henderson, *North Star*, Redwing, Minn.; David Maxwell, Pittsburgh; G. A. Hays, Pittsburgh; Fred. K. Morrill, Chicago; John M. Keough, *The Enterprise*, Chicago; Charles S. Diehl, *Our Boys*, Chicago; Charles H. Fowler, Max Alexander, E. Russell, D. O. Heyman, H. W. Foreman, E. E. Woodbury, of Chicago.

Tremendous Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine and Giant-Powder.

Pattsville, Bedford County, Pa. (July 3), Correspondence of the New York World.

At half-past 10 p. m. to-day the magazine of the Cambria Coal and Mining Company blew up, containing seventy barrels of nitro-glycerine and 700 barrels of giant powder. The scene of the disaster is situate some miles or so from the village, the inhabitants of which, on hearing the fearful noise, rushed madly from their houses, believing that it was an earthquake, or some other terrible convulsion of nature. Strange to say, the shaking of the earth, and, of course, the houses, continued for some seconds after the explosion, thereby strengthening many in the belief that it was really an earthquake; and, amid the crash of broken windows and the cries of the frightened women and children, the noise was little short of Pandemonium.

On repairing to the scene of the disaster every trace of the building was found to be entirely obliterated, and for a distance of 500 or 600 yards around the earth was torn into chasms of from sixty to seventy feet deep; huge trees were torn up by the roots, many being hurled to a great distance, while others, seemingly overtaken by the immense masses of earth and rocks, were buried almost where they grew.

The cause of the explosion, as believed in the neighborhood, is that some of the young men of the village had obtained an entrance into the magazine for the purpose of stealing powder for the Fourth of July; that either their candle or matches came in contact with some of the loose powder; and hence the loss of their own lives and the destruction of much valuable property.

Three men were seen in the vicinity of the magazine shortly after sundown on Thursday evening, but were not recognized on account of the growing darkness. It is difficult at present to find out who is missing and who is not, as many of the young men who have been working at Batesville had their relations living elsewhere, and perhaps have gone to them for a vacation and spend the Fourth at home.

No traces have yet been discovered of any bodies near the site of the magazine, though sufficient earth and stones have been displaced to cover the remains of hundreds, and cannot be removed without immense labor and cost.

Blooded Stock in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican.

There is more interest now being given to the elimination of scrubs and their replacement with blooded stock, in this State, than has been noted since the war. From the Troy (Mo.) *Herald* we clip the following account of a recent sale in Pike County:

The following is a partial list of the animals sold, to whom, and the prices:

Illustrious 3d, Garrand, Audrain County	$2,050
Phœbe Gaylord, J. H. Spears, Illinois	1,500
Gussie Pierce, S. W. Jacobs, Iowa	1,110
Annie Carr, Ed Davis, Pike County	700
Belle of Pike, T. Bates, Lexington, Mo	700
Bettie Stewart, S. W. Jacobs, Iowa	1,150
Farina 2d, J. H. Pickers, Illinois	1,500
Beauty, J. E. Stonebraker, Lincoln County	330
Lanwood Lady, G. D. Merriwether, Lincoln County	280
Duke of Airdie, H. Clark, Montgomery	1,000
Red Duke, J. E. Stonebraker, Lincoln	525
Bull Calf, Thompson Cox, Lincoln County	280

The number sold was fifty, realizing the very nice sum of $22,765, an average of $455.30 per head.

KANSAS POLITICS.

Wire-Pulling for the Caldwell Vacancy.

A Scrub-Race---Numerous Entries.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 5, 1873.

The normal condition of Kansas is a state of continued excitement. From her early settlement she has been the

SEAT OF SENSATIONS.

Brought forth amid the storms and strifes incident to Border-Ruffianism, her subsequent history has been fraught with most astonishing and often appalling events. She had her drought and consequent famine. She had her Quantrell and Lawrence-massacre. Her political history has been enlivened with such dramatic characters as John Brown, Jim Lane, Pomeroy, and York. Ed. Ross, Sidney Clark, Caldwell, and others of lesser note, have figured less conspicuously. In whatever department she shows her hand, Kansas invariably caps the climax. She does nothing by halves. The drought of 1860 was the worst the country ever knew, and her famine the most starving. Quantrell was the most villainous fiend of the age, and his massacre at Lawrence the most diabolical ead of in the annals of crime. John Brown and Jim Lane were eminently peculiar. Alexander Caldwell had an experience in the United States Senate essentially his own. The deliberate wholesale butchery by the Benders at Cherryvale has no parallel. The tragic defeat of Pomeroy by the strategetic treachery of York will stand alone throughout the ages. The fact is, that, when Kansas does anything, she does it in such a way that it never can be imitated.

Last winter there was a Senatorial volcano, and John J. Ingalls was sent to the surface like a sky-rocket. Next winter there'll be something else. The political gladiators are training for

THE SENATORIAL TOURNAMENT.

The race for Mr. Caldwell's successorship promises to be most hotly contested. It will be very different from the struggle last winter. Then it was Pomeroy against the field; and the field combined against the favorite. Next winter it will be a scrub-race wholly. The following entries have been made. I mention them in the order of their prominence:

GOV. T. A. OSBORN

is an affable, cunning, strategetic fellow. He is a poor speaker, and not a strong writer. He succeeds on account of his strategy and "vinnin' vays."

I. S. KALLOCH

will be a prominent candiate, owing to his acknowledged ability, together with the fact that he will represent the Pomeroy element of the State.

EX-GOV. HARVEY

will muster a respectable force in the western part of the State, but will fail on the "home-stretch." The campaign last winter demonstrated the fact that there is no outcome to the Governor. He rises so high, and his momentum is exhausted. He will never be Senator.

Then there is

COBB,

member of Congress. Cobb thinks well of himself; some say, "more highly than he ought to." He is fiery and impetuous. The greatest evidence of success is success. Cobb succeeds even when everybody says he has no show. I shall make no prediction about Cobb.

JUDGE LOW

would have been a formidable candidate, but he got the "grabs" last spring. The Judge never "paid it back." The back-pay steal is fearfully unpopular.

EX-GOV. CHARLES ROBINSON

is trimming his sails to catch the Grangers. Charles is a farmer. The weeds grow rank in his corn, but he attends faithfully the meetings of the Grangers. He orates eloquently on the oppression of monopolies. He is heart and hand with the farmer. If this Granger tide floods any one into the Senate, Robinson may be the man.

The friends of

POMEROY

say that he will be a candidate for re-election. This is the sheerest nonsense. Pomeroy is dead beyond the hope of resurrection. The people of Kansas have no more use for such pious statesmen as Mr. P. The veil of hypocrisy has been torn off, and he stands forth in all the naked deformity of a hypocritical trickster. While the conduct of York is condemned as a basis of political action, yet, in this particular instance, thousands of our people rejoice in the treachery that freed the State from the champion corruptionist of the West.

SENATOR INGALLS

will take a hand in the coming Senatorial contest, but he will not play an open game until he finds the winning man. Ingalls is a fine lawyer and brilliant writer, and, although a "lightning" Senator, the opportunity is presented to "get unto himself" a great name among the people of Kansas. They are disgusted, and almost disheartened, with the corrupt shysters that have so long misrepresented them in the halls of Congress. They long for an era of fair-dealing and high-minded statesmanship. They sigh for the day when the public weal, and not plunder, shall engage the efforts of their public servants. It yet remains to be seen whether Ingalls shall meet this demand.

Should a fortunate selection be made next winter for the vacant Senatorship, Kansas may yet have a respectable delegation in Congress. There is

A WONDERFUL DEARTH

in this country of first-class Senatorial timber. Of the large list of those who are willing and anxious to be sacrificed, there is not a single name that stands out in bold relief as a man well-fitted for the exalted position by all the gifts of endowment and acquirement. Those who have the ability are wanting in moral character. Those who have integrity are devoid of intellectual power. The people are, therefore, reduced to a sad extremity. Whatever may be the result, the contest promises to be a lively one.

MOSES.

An Excitement in Denver.

An immense excitement was created on a street of Denver the other evening, by the sudden bursting forth of a perfect storm of yelling and screaming. Visions of a Ute uprising and massacre flitted before the eyes of the men as they buckled on a pistol, or seized the first thing destructive they could get hold of. Everybody rushed into the street to meet whatever might come. Women turned pale and wrung their hands, and then commenced packing their jewelry and pianos and making arrangements to throw the crockery out of the windows. The stores were crowded with people, and all poured out pell-mell, in some cases knocking down and trampling over each other. When the lucky ones reached the street they found that their alarms were groundless. It was only a Sunday-school returning from a picnic, where nothing stronger than lemonade was allowed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Money was easy at 3 to 5 per cent.

Sterling was strong at 109¼@109¾ for sixty days, and 110¼@110¾ for sight.

Gold was strong at 115⅜@115¾. Loans, 2 to 3 per cent. Clearings, $58,000,000. The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $300,000.

The specie engagements for to-morrow to the present time are $1,000,000.

Governments were strong, closing at the highest point of the day. The supply is small.

State bonds were dull, and lower on Tennessee issues.

Stocks were strong, and, with the exception of Northwest common, a general improvement in prices took place. The largest transactions were in Union Pacific, Erie, Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Western Union, the advance ranging from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The market closed slightly below the highest point of the day. The chief fluctuations were as follows: Union Pacific, 27¾@28⅜; Erie, 61⅞@63; Pacific Mail, 37@37¾; New York Central, 103⅞@104⅜; Western Union, 84⅞@85⅜. Just before the close there was a pressure to sell Erie, which fell to 61¾, and the above shares reached ⅛ to ⅜ in sympathy. Wabash ranged between 70¼ and 70¾; St. Paul common, 52¼@52¾; preferred, 72¾@73¼; Lake Shore, 96@96¾; Ohios, 39⅛@39⅜; Rock Island, 110¾@111¼. Northwest common declined 1 per cent. The advance in Union Pacific to-day was accelerated by a report that the road was to become a Vanderbilt road.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	118¼
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	New 5s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	26
Tennessees, new	79⅛	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St. Paul pfd	73
Western Union	85⅛	Wabash	70⅝
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	94⅛	Fort Wayne	95⅛
Wells Fargo	75	Terre Haute	12
American Express	63⅛	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	70	Chicago & Alton	108
Pacific Mail	37⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	103⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅛
Erie	61⅛	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	72⅛	C., B. & Q.	102
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	96
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	29
Michigan Central	90	Illinois Central	109⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	28⅛
Northwestern	68⅛	Union Pacific bonds	82
Northwestern pfd	81	Central Pacific bonds	100⅛
Rock Island	110⅛	Del., Lack. & Western	98⅛
N. J. Central	101⅛	B., H. & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	52⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring 10s 9d@11s 6d; white, 11s 7d@11s 9d; club, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 63s. Lard, 38s 3d.

LONDON, July 9—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93¼; account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20's of '65, 93⅞; do of '67, 93⅛; 10-40's, 90⅞; new 5's, 90⅛; Erie, 48⅞.

A reduction in the rate of discount at the Bank of England will probably be made to-morrow.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £156,000.

PARIS, July 9.—Rentes 56f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton dull; unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet, cheese better, and other articles unchanged.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 9.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,122 head. Market active at yesterday's prices. Sales: 650 Illinois steers, av 1,049 to 1,440 lbs, at $5.25@6.50; 61 Michigan steers, av 912 to 1,057 lbs, at $4.62½@5.00; 18 Ohio steers, av 1,129 lbs, at $5.00; 35 Ohio cows and heifers, av 891 to 947 lbs, at $4.12½@5.12½; 17 Ohio stockers, av 900 lbs, at $4.00; 56 Texas steers, av 1,000 lbs, at $5.50; 96 thin Texas steers, av 1,053 lbs, at $4.50; 94 Kentucky steers, av 1,270 to 1,459 lbs, at $6.00@6.10; 51 Indiana steers, av 1,232 lbs, at $5.62½; 169 Missouri steers, av 945 to 1,340 lbs, at $5.75@6.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,200. Market opened sluggish; Canada lambs, $7.00@8.00; Canada sheep, $4.00@4.70; Western lambs, $6.50; Western sheep, $4.00@5.00. Kentucky lambs are poor in quality and neglected. Sales: 423 Michigan sheep, averaging 80@81 lbs, at $4.25@4.50; 492 Ohio sheep, averaging 92@99 lbs, at $5.00; 59 Canada sheep, averaging 115 lbs, at $5.00; 101 Indiana sheep, averaging 98 lbs, at $5.00; 133 Canada lambs at $7.50@7.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 600. Market more active at $4.65@4.75. Sales of 1,250 Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri hogs, averaging 162@186, at $4.75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The jobbing trade was very quiet, but there was some movement in first hands, and Western and California buyers have begun to operate in domestics and prints. The market for cotton goods was steady at unchanged prices. Atlantic H and A brown sheetings, and Ballou and Gold Medal, bleached sheetings are sold ahead. Amoskeag Cheviot stripes are also sold ahead. The *Daily Bulletin* says: The new dark Dunnell, American Manchester, and Cocheco prints will be opened to-morrow at 11c, except Cocheco, which will be 11½c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 9.—Wool is firm, with sales of Western, Michigan, and Ohio fleeces at 45@50c; unwashed combing, 42@55c; superfine and extra pulled, 35@55c; unwashed fleeces, 32½@37½c; scoured, 55@77c; tub, 52@54c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Crude petroleum quiet and unchanged; quoted at $1.80 for September, November, and December delivery.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 9.—COTTON — More active, but lower; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active, but lower; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.90@5.50; common to good extra, $5.90@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.25; Ohio, $6.15@8.50. Rye flour steady at $4.23@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher but less active; receipts, 20,000 bu; inferior spring, $1.25@1.31; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.41; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.43@1.44; Iowa spring, 1.46. Rye dull and heavy; choice State, 82c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 133,000 bu; steamer mixed, 53@55c; high mixed sail, 58@60c; yellow, 59c; hot and unsound, 49@51½c. Oats decidedly more active and firmer; receipts, 79,000 bu; new mixed Western, 44@44½c; white do, 48@52c; black do, 43@44c.

EGGS—Firm and in good demand; Western, 18½@19c.

HAY—Scarce and firm.

HOPS—Dull at 35@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26½@27½c.

WOOL—Dull; California, 25c; unwashed, 27@32c; scoured, pulled, 60c; combings, 98c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refined, 7⅝@7⅞c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice steady at 7⅝@8⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7⅝c; refined, 17½@18c.

PROVISIONS — Pork active and firm; new mess, $17.50@17.62½. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Middles steady and unchanged. Lard firmer; Western steam, for July, 9c; August, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 15@27c.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak; fair to prime new State factory, 12@12½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.87½; extra white Michigan, $1.87½; No. 1 do, $1.75; amber Michigan, $1.49@1.49½ spot; $1.48½@1.49 July; $1.38½ August; No. 1 red, $1.56. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 43½@44c spot; 45@45½c August; 46½c September; low mixed, 44c seller August; white, 49c; no grade, 39½c; damaged, 32c. Oats steady; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Steady and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 4,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee club held at $1.32. Corn—Sound scarce; sales, 40,000 bu prime dry at 46½@47c; ordinary, 44@45c. Oats firm; sales, 10,000 bu No. 2 at 38c.

FREIGHTS—Corn, 9½c—½c lower.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 9.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.46. Corn firm; high mixed, 54c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.19⅛ spot or July; $1.17 August. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 29c. Corn scarce, firm, and higher; No. 2, 38c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 62½c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 155,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat in better demand; receipts liberal; prices weak; red, $1.58@1.60; amber, $1.70@1.78; white, $1.65@1.85. Corn firm; yellow, 65½@66c; mixed Western, 53@56c; damaged, 30@48½c. Oats steady; white, 46@47c; mixed, 39@42c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, 12½@12½c; refined, 18¼@18½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 92½c for iron-bound Western.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn scarce and wanted; mixed, 58½@58⅞c. Oats active and higher; mixed, 47@48c; white, 50@53c. Rye dull at 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $16.50@17.00. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 8¼@8¾c; rib sides, 10½c; clear, 10¾@10⅞c. Lard dull at 8¾c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 18@21c.

WHISKY—Dull and easier at 93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75@7.00. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.40@$1.43. Corn firm at 50c. Rye steady at at 70c.

PROVISIONS—Active and firm; mess pork, held at $17.00, with light offerings. Lard quiet and firm; steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meat strong, with active demand; shoulders, 7½c bid 7¾c asked; sales clear rib at 9c; clear, 9½@9¾c. Bacon firm, with good demand; shoulders scarce; sales at 8¼c; clear rib sold at 9⅞@9⅞c; clear held at 10c.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—BREADSTUFFS — Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2, $1.40. Corn quiet and weak; 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and weak.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.84@1.85; No. 1, $1.73½@1.75; amber, $1.46. Corn steady; 48c. Oats, 38½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—COTTON—Dull, drooping; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, nominal. Corn dull, drooping; nominally 54c. Oats dull, drooping; 38c. Cornmeal scarce and firm; $2.85.

HAY—Dull, nominal.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; $12.00@12.50.

BACON—Shoulders, 8½c; sides, 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double extra, $5.25; treble, $6.00@7.50; family, $8.00@9.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 56@57c; white scarce and higher at 66c, asking 68c for inspected. Oats dull at 40@41c.

BRAN—Dull at 65c.

HAY—Prime dull at $18.00@22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $17.25. Dry salt meats scarce and higher; shoulders, 8½@8¾c. Bacon scarce and active at 9¼c. Hams, 15@16c. Lard—Refined scarce; tierce, 8¾c; keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and firm at 8¾c. Molasses nominal. Coffee, 18@20c.

WHISKY—Dull at 92@96c.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 26½. Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 115¼.

COTTON—More doing. Sales; 1,600 good ordinary, 15c; low middlings, 17½c; middlings, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18½c. Receipts, 369 bales; no exports; stock, 46,993 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and higher; winter superfine, $4.00@4.50; do extras, $4.75@5.50; XX, $5.75@6.50; XXX, $6.75@7.75; family, $8.00@9.50. Wheat quiet and firm; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.68½. Corn better; No. 2, 36½@37c cash; 38c August; 42@42½c sacked. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 28½@29c cash and July; 29½c August; 36@38c sacked. Barley and rye—No market.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.60. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, loose, up country, 7c; clear rib and clear sides, nominally 8½@9c. Bacon firm, but quiet; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10@10½c cash; 10½c August. Lard nominal.

WHISKY—Dull at 88c.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.90@4.30.

CATTLE—Quiet at 3½@5½c for fair to choice.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—BAGGING—Quiet, but firm, at 14 to 15c for heavy hemp and flax.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $16.25@17.00, with sales at outside price cash. Bacon stronger, tending up; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c all packed. Hams firm; plain, 13@13½c; sugar-cured, and fancy, 14½@15½c, with sales at 14½@15c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 7½@7⅝c; clear rib, 9¼@9⅜c; clear, 9¾c, all loose.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 9.—PASSED UP—Props Chamberlain, Sanilac, Nahant, Comet; bark Advance; schrs Exile, Lucky, Dacotah, Frank Barker, Henry Hoag, Falconer, Jura, Alice, Norris, Nassau, Algerine, Morrell, Bridgewater, Ishpeming, Wood, Oneida.

PASSED DOWN—Props Mohawk, Neptune, Wales; schrs T. B. Rice, Dufferin, Jenkins.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, July 9.—PASSED UP—Props Geneva and barge, Europe, Gordon Campbell; barks E. Jones, Cambria, Two Fannies; schrs Hoboken, Mixer, Senator, G. Sherman, Midnight, Mocking Bird, White Oak, Vampire, Wand, Lena, Johnson, Charger, King, Sisters, Mary Collins, Schuylkill.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Neptune and barge; schrs E. C. Roberts, Goodell.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 9.—The propeller Whale arrived from Henry to-day, loaded with corn for Chicago, and towing the canal boat Jack Robertson, from the same point, loaded with St. Louis fire-clay for LaSalle, and Robert Holmes from Lake Depue, with corn for Chicago; also, the propeller Depue, from Henry for Peru, and towing the canal boat Cataract from the same port, with corn for Chicago; also the canal boat G. T. Booth towed up from Peru, with corn for Chicago. The prop Whale and the canal-boats Robert Holmes, Cataract, and G. T. Booth, all with corn for Chicago, and the Commerce, light for Ottawa, all passed into the canal. Nothing passed out.

Nine feet and 10 inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. Five feet of water are reported on the Kickapoo Bar, and 3 feet and 4 inches at Lancaster Bend.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 9.—ARRIVED—Phoenix, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn; Midgie, do, 76,500 lbs empty barrels; Montauk, Lockport, 8,000 bu oats, 43,200 lbs meat, 200 brls flour; Harriet, Marseilles, 8,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Isadore, Henry, 102,701 ft lumber, 32 m lath; Chicago Belle, 6 brls salt, Utica; 74,604 ft lumber, 17,250 lath, Marseilles; 25 brls salt, 75 brls lime, Morris; Monarch, Lockport, 5,280 bu wheat, 2,000 lbs feed; Omaha, Morris, 1,730 ft lumber; Onondaga, Morris, 39,317 ft lumber, 10,750 lath, 7 brls oil, 1,908 lbs sundries; Brilliant, 2,040 ft lumber, Lockport; Jennie, Morris, 93,880 ft lumber, 20 m lath, 12 brls sugar; Morning Light, 34,200 ft lumber, 6,450 lath, Ottawa; 43,433 ft lumber, 1,800 lath, Seneca; T. Ryburn, 10 brls salt, Marseilles; 89,671 ft lumber, 77,000 lath, Seneca; Dolphin, Ottawa, 96,200 ft lumber, 11,250 ft lath; Lily, Morris, 79,294 ft lumber, 13,200 lath; Monte Christo, LaSalle, 61,198 ft lumber, 100 m lath; Isabella, LaSalle, 82,909 ft lumber, 150,150 lath.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dutcher's Dead Shot,

For Bed Bugs. Certain Death to the Vermin. Kills on touch, destroys eggs and nests, roots them out. Use it and sleep in peace. 25 and 50 cents. Large bottle the cheapest.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

LADIES' SUITS.

SUITS!

We reduce, TO-DAY, our entire stock of made-up goods, including:

Silk and Fabric Suits,
Linen and Lawn Suits,
Polonaises,
Redingotes,
Children's Emb. Linen Suits,
Pique Suits,
Bl'k Cashmere Mantles,
Sacques and Dolmans,
Emb. White Pique Morning Robes,
Emb. White Lawn Costumes,
Emb. Swiss Evening Dresses,
Camb. Mourning Robes,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Offering them at prices to insure immediate sales to close the season.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

STATE-ST.

106, 108, 110.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house; and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

BARNUM & GREEN.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:

CLASS NO. 167, FOR JULY 9, 1873.

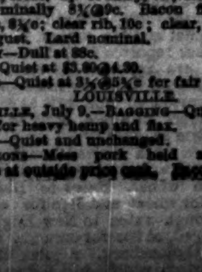
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CLASS NO. 168, FOR JULY 9, 1873.

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Sealed plans secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 181 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 461 Sedgwick-st., 190 West Van Buren-st., 118 South Canal-st., and 285 Division-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9.

The local money market presents no features worthy of special notice. The payment of July dividends in New York has thrown more money into the market to seek investment, and stimulated the prices of stocks and bonds. The greater supply of money in the Eastern markets, of course, affects the market here to some extent. Lately we note some improvement in the demand for local stocks, and it is possible some Eastern capital is seeking investment in that way.

New York exchange was sold at 25c per $1,000 premium to-day.

A NEW ERA OF RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The commercial world contemplated with wonder the enormous extension of railroads in the United States within the past few years, a progress so rapid that the recent reaction of confidence in the utility, and consequently in the value, of the new railroad property in the Western States was no more than might have been expected. Yet, from all appearances, it seems probable that the fever of railroad building which has disappeared from the Western States, has only changed its theatres of action, and taken a wider range that not only includes Mexico and the South American Republics, but nearly all parts of the Far East. Countries so old in their forms of civilization that they have been dropped out of the fragmentary accounts of the past which we call history, seem to be on the eve of being awakened from their long sleep by the locomotive whistle.

The nearest points of interest in this world-wide extension of railroads are still, however, in our own Far-Western Territories.

Denver, Colorado, is rapidly becoming the centre of a railroad system composed entirely of narrow-gauge lines. Eight independent railroads have already made it their terminus—the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific, both of which are broad-gauge lines, the Colorado Central, the Boulder Valley, the Denver & Rio Grande, the St. Joseph & Denver, the Leavenworth & Denver, and the Denver & Julesburg, all of which have a three-feet gauge. The Kansas Pacific, the Denver Pacific, the Colorado Central, the Boulder Valley, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads are now in operation, and the remainder are undergoing construction.

The main artery of the railroad system of Denver is the Denver & Rio Grande narrow-gauge railroad, which is pushing its way southward along the valley of the Rio Grande, and contemplates transferring to Denver the trade of the mining territory lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and extending from Cheyenne to the City of Mexico, at which place it proposes to connect with the Vera Cruz Railroad. The construction of this railroad from Denver was commenced in March, 1871, and completed to Pueblo, its present southern terminus—a distance of 118 miles—by June, 1872, and it now carries on a lucrative business with the intervening country. Gen. Rosecrans, who has been in Mexico for the last two years endeavoring to get a bill through the Mexican Congress for a grant of land and a large subsidy of money, in behalf of the proposed narrow-gauge road from the City of Mexico northward, to meet the road being extended from Denver southward, failed at the last session of Congress, owing to the opposition of what is called the "Plumb Railroad"—a 3 feet 8½ inch gauge line to extend from the City of Mexico northeastward to Austin, Texas, and there connect with the system of railroads in the United States. It seems quite certain the "Plumb Railroad" will be built, and it is not improbable that at another session of the Mexican Congress Rosecrans may succeed.

Notwithstanding the two trans-continental railroads now building, the Northern Pacific and the Texas Pacific, to say nothing of the one threatened by Canada, a fourth one is now projected from San Diego, California, to Matagorda Bay, in Texas. The preliminary survey of the route is from San Diego to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, via Altar and Guyamas to the City of Chihuahua, in Mexico, thence down the valley of the Chonco, and along the Rio Grande, crossing it at the mouth of the Pecos, and from thence via St. Antonio to Matagorda Bay, on the Gulf of Mexico. The San Diego & Matagorda Company propose to run their road through Mexican territory without asking any subsidies of either money or land.

Turning now to the Old World, we find the three great railroad projects brought into public notice more prominently by the visit of the Shah of Persia, viz.: the DeLesseps project, which contemplates the building of 2,300 to 2,400 miles of road from Orenburg, in Russia, to Peshawar, in India; the Euphrates Valley project, and the more recent De Reuter projects in Persia. In England a proposal emanating from the Government is made to China which offers a free gift of rolling stock sufficient to equip ten miles of road if the Emperor of China will authorize the construction of that extent of road in connection with some one of the great ports of his dominions.

Still further East we find that Prince Kiyonari Yoshida of Japan, has just returned from London, where he has negotiated the bonds of his government to the amount of £2,500,000 at 7 per cent interest, the proceeds to be partly devoted to the completion and equipment of the Yeddo and Osaka Railroad.

Thus within a few years the locomotive bids fair to make its way from the west eastward through Syria, Persia, Central Asia, China, and Japan to the Pacific, while our roads are being pushed from east to west to the opposite shores of the same ocean.

The mileage of projected roads is much greater now, taking the world at large, than ever before, and indicates a probable demand for all the materials used in their construction greater by far, during the next five years than has ever been experienced before. The prospect is full of promise of prosperity for the United States, particularly in respect of her iron interests. The iron-masters of the United States may not be called on to furnish rails, engines, and cars for the distant roads in Asia, but the supply which these will draw from Europe will leave none to come from England to the United States. The rolling-mills and workshops of the United States will have to furnish what are used on American roads, and possibly also a portion for South America and China.

In view of these prospects was there ever anything more stupid than the recent resolution of the National Pig-Iron Association at Cleveland, to the effect that it, in the present condition of the iron trade, it is desirable that the production of metal should *be curtailed!*

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

The bill introduced in Parliament for the increase of Bank of England notes in seasons of pressure provides that whenever the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after communication with the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the bank, are satisfied that the minimum rate of interest then being charged by the bank on discounts and temporary advances is not less than 12 per cent, that the foreign exchanges are favorable to this country, and that a large portion of the existing circulation is rendered ineffective for its ordinary purpose by reason of internal panic, they may empower the issue department of the bank to make, in excess of the authorized issue, a special and temporary issue of notes, in exchange for an equal amount of Government securities, and that the bank shall pay to the Government the profit of such issue, which is in no case to be less than 12 per cent per annum, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent, which may be allowed to the bank for its expenses.

It is believed that, even if the bill should pass in its present form, the issue of more circulation by the bank is hedged around with so many provisos that the exact condition of the money market and the exchanges will never be such as to authorize the issue of the notes, and that the law would be practically a dead letter.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	117¼
5-20s of '64	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65	118⅜	118⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118	118⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅞	118
10-40s	114⅛	114⅝
U. S. 6s (new issue)	114⅛	115
Gold (full weight)	115⅛	115⅝
Gold Coupons	115⅜	....
Gold Exchange	....	115⅝
Sterling Exchange	....	109¼@110¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, July 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twelfth st, bet Ladin and Loomis sts, s f, 23½x150½ ft, dated July 7; consideration, $940.

Lot 5, in Block 3, Monroe's Subdivision in s ½ s w ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated July 7; consideration, [illegible].

South ½ of Lot 13, in Block 6, Elston's Addition, dated July 8; consideration, $2,050.

Nicholls av, 109¼ ft n of West Kinzie st, w f, 150x120 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $3,800.

West Huron st, e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,500.

Blue Island av, 72 ft s w of Oakley st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated June 2; consideration, $2,000.

Centre av, 275 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x125¼ ft, dated March 31; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 65, in same block as the above, dated March 13; consideration, $1,050.

West Erie st, 262 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x121¼ ft, dated June 3; consideration, $975.

Rebecca st, between Loomis and Throop sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 7; consideration, $2,000.

Hamilton st, 73 ft n of Jackson st, w f, 24x128 ft, dated July 2; consideration, $1,400.

DeKalb st, near Boon st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $900.

Garibaldi st, n e cor of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 238x132 ft, dated July 5; consideration, $10,000.

West Van Buren st, 107 ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 26x117 ft, dated Nov. 20, 1872; consideration, $12,000.

Harvard st, 126 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x124¼ ft, dated July 1; consideration, $1,000.

Sheffield av, s e cor of Sophia st, w f, 150x126 7-10 ft, dated June 24; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 36, of Lot 3, in Block 18, Sheffield's Addition; dated May 10; consideration, $1,500.

West Harrison st, 166 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 25x158 4-10 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $1,500.

Hamilton av, between Ellen and Division sts, w f, 24 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $700.

Lot 3, in Block 1, in Hamilton's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $1,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 2, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood, dated June 14; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 27 and 28, in Block 1 of Block 33, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated June 5; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 17, in Block 4, of Goodspeed's n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated May 15; consideration, $1,000.

West 15 acres of n 60 acres of s e ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $18,375.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 4, of n ½ s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 22, 39, 13, dated July 7; consideration, $9,000.

South ½ of Block 1 and all Blocks 2 and 3, in same subdivision, dated July 7; consideration, $22,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,917	2,739	4,237	2,205
Wheat, bu	33,520	10,535	57,958	52,965
Corn, bu	76,085	261,615	115,460	279,468
Oats, bu	51,460	22,402	67,959	99,568
Rye, bu	1,450	450	392	17,900
Barley, bu	.....	770	1,690	2,130
Grass seed, lbs	50	.....	.....	.....
Flax seed, lbs	7,400	21,000	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	6,500	12,900	20,000	.....
Cured meats, lbs	3,700	29,920	434,550	68,715
Beef, brls	.....	21	.....	15
Pork, brls	34	602	84	.....
Lard, lbs	3,250	3,710	82,890	19,243
Tallow, lbs	18,020	24,176	.....	16,000
Butter, lbs	70,220	81,280	126,806	5,000
Live hogs, No	7,104	8,681	6,165	4,577
Cattle, No	3,985	2,979	2,005	827
Sheep, No	781	650	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	43,240	124,470	81,900	48,179
Highwines, brls	130	550	118	471
Wool, lbs	103,285	257,520	331,429	310,483
Potatoes, bu	478	590	3	.....
Lumber, m feet	5,282	5,190	2,215	2,624
Shingles, m	840	4,240	1,150	1,894
Lath, m	1,190	240	196	333
Salt, brls	5,000	3,400	1,613	2,029

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,400 bu wheat; 1,077 bu corn; 5,555 bu oats; 700 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 7 o'clock: 50 cars wheat; 266 cars corn; 5,600 bu No. 2 do by canal; 57 cars oats; 3 cars rye. Total (376 cars), 164,000 bu.

In reference to the collection of inspection fees on two car-loads of grain not inspected, as referred to in this column yesterday, the Inspector states that by the old plan the inspection fees were lost on not less than 153 cars of grain on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track. The fees having been collected by the elevator, could not be charged on grain not taken into store. Hence the necessity for a change, and the Inspector professes his willingness to refund the money charged for inspection in all cases where it can be shown that the grain ought not to be taxed with inspection fees.

A great deal of dissatisfaction with the new railroad law was expressed on 'Change to-day. The receipts of wheat reported this morning were but 33,000 bu, and the indications are that the bulletin of to-morrow morning will not show more than 20,000 bu received to-day. The receipts of other grain are also falling off, and it was hinted to-day that the law threatens to defeat itself by not finding work enough to pay the Inspectors appointed under its authority. It is generally conceded that the new law imposes a grievous drag upon the commerce of our State; but it is well to remember that a part of the falling off in grain receipts at this point is simply a reaction from the activity of June. A great many country holders rushed hither all the grain they could before the new law went into effect, being fearful that the incubus would be much heavier than it has proved to be. These people are simply holding back a little to rest, and we may expect an increase shortly. Besides, it is *well* that our receipts of corn should be small for awhile, till our warehouses can be cleared out.

TRANSFERS ON TRACK.

There is a great deal of complaint among commission men about the want of system in obtaining statements of weight, in the case of produce bought and sold on the track. It is really difficult at times for the honest buyer to avoid paying for more than is delivered to him, or for the honest seller to escape the making of deductions which would not be necessary if there were some means by which property could be weighed expeditiously. The difficulty will probably exist, and continue to increase, till we have a transfer point in or near the city, where grain and potatoes and other produce may be weighed on being transferred from Western to Eastern lines.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again moderately active to-day, and grain was higher, being strong early, and easier in the last half of the regular session, owing to free offers to sell at the advance gained. The receipts of breadstuffs were small, and the general apprehension seemed to be that, under the operation of the new law, the volume of our grain trade must show a material decrease in the future, as the law is very discriminative against Chicago as well as against the country. The shipping movement was not remarkably active.

The demand for dry goods came chiefly from local retailers and the near-by trade, but buyers from the Far West are beginning to make their appearance, and are canvassing the market with reference to their autumn purchases. While there is no appearance of activity in any department of the market, the distribution of domestic and foreign fabrics fully equals all reasonable expectations, and, looking forward to an active and prosperous fall trade, a confident prevails among jobbers. Groceries remain dull at former quotations. Sugars alone are active, but *they* are weak and unsettled. In the butter and cheese markets the changes were unimportant. A further decline of 2s in Liverpool, and a consequent reduction of ½c in New York has given this market an unmistakable downward look, though former quotations were still being asked. Coal was without quotable change, anthracite being firmly held, while bituminous varieties were unsettled. No new features were noticeable in the fish, dried fruit, and canned goods markets. Hay was abundant and weak. Hides and leather were dull and unchanged. In the oil market only a small amount of orders were placed, and the general feeling was easy. Pig-iron was weak and unsettled.

The lumber market was moderately active at former prices. There was no change in building materials; common brick are sold at various prices, a discount being generally given to cash customers. Metals were in tolerably fair demand, and steady. Tin is quite firm. Iron, nails, and naval stores were unchanged. The iron market remains weak, but nails are quite firm at $4.75 rates, owing to light stocks. There were no new developments in the wool trade; sales are restricted chiefly to small quantities, the quoted prices being generally adhered to. Hops, seeds, and broom corn were without alteration. Green fruits were in large supply and lower, excepting oranges and lemons, which remain firm. The market was lightly supplied with chickens; and, under a fair local demand, prices were a trifle higher. Eggs were also firm, and guaranteed lots sold at 13¾@14c.

Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, in sympathy with an advance reported from New York, while stocks here are reported as very low. There was a good demand, but very little offering. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88½c, and there were rumors of a sale early at 88c. The market closed firm at 88½c.

Lake freights were again active, though less so than yesterday, and were ½c higher on corn, while unchanged on wheat. Rates to Buffalo were quoted at 6c for wheat and 5½c for corn, both by sail. Through rates to New England points were unchanged, at 23c for corn via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburg. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 74,000 bu wheat, 175,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, 6,000 bu rye, and 7,000 bu barley.

Provisions were rather less active. Mess pork was lower. It weakened yesterday afternoon under free offerings brought out by the recent advance. This morning it eased still further, the total drop being about 40c, but partially recovered towards the close, with good option demand. Lard was quiet, but a shade firmer, and meats were generally held ⅛c per lb higher, though there was not much apparent demand. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.60@15.65; do seller August, $15.75@15.80; do seller September, $15.70@15.75; do seller December, $13.00@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.10@8.15; do seller August, $8.25@8.30; summer do, 7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7@7⅛c for shoulders; 8⅞@9c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅜@7½c. English meats, 9¼@9⅜c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅞c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, seller the month, at $15.50; 500 brls do (old) at $15.00; 2,500 brls pork, seller August, at $15.75; 1,000 brls do at $15.70; 1,000 brls do at $15.65; 500 brls do at $15.62½; 500 brls do at $15.60; 1,500 brls do, seller September, at $15.70; 500 tcs lard, seller August, at $8.25; 80,000 lbs shoulders at 7c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 12½c; 50 tcs do (16 lbs) at 12c.

Flour was more active, and quite firm. There was a much better inquiry for shipment than usual, but several buyers offered prices which holders would not accept, most of the latter being a shade stronger in their views, owing to the further advance in wheat. Rye flour was lower, and bran was 50c per ton higher. Sales were reported of 350 brls spring extras on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (patent) at $9.00; 200 brls do (Hydraulic) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 400 brls do at $6.00; 1,150 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $3.60; 100 brls do (unsound extras) at $3.00; 50 brls rye flour at $3.75; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,550 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $9.00 on track; 10 tons do at $9.50 at mill, and 400 brls corn meal (Caloric) at $2.30. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.10
Bran	9.00	@ 9.50

Wheat was again active and strong the greater part of the morning, advancing ⅝c from the outside prices of yesterday, chiefly on account of storm news and smaller receipts, then declined as free sellers appeared, anxious to take advantage of the upward movement. The reports of serious damage to the crops over a large extent of territory, published this morning, brought out local buyers, but not in great numbers, as the news had been anticipated, and most of the outside orders to buy on account of parties familiar with the devastation, were received yesterday, causing the advance which occurred last evening. Hence there was not enough buying to sustain the market to the end, though the shippers took hold freely of the current offerings, and would have bought more of the lower grades had the grain been on the market. Seller the month opened at $1.16, receded ½c, advanced to $1.17, and declined to $1.15⅝ at the close. Cash No. 2 spring closed nominally weak at $1.16 for ordinary, and about $1.16¼@1.16½ for hard. Seller August sold at $1.13⅝@1.14½, and seller the year at $1.08@1.09, both closing at the inside. Seller September sold at $1.10. No. 3 spring closed dull at $1.05, and rejected do at 87½c. No. 1 spring was inactive; there was some offered, but no buyers appeared. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.17¼; 23,200 bu do at $1.17; 8,600 bu do at $1.16½; 13,400 bu do at $1.16⅝; 1,200 bu do at $1.16⅝; 34,400 bu do (part hard) at $1.16¼; 20,600 bu do at $1.16⅛; 1,600 bu do at $1.16¼; 6,600 bu do at $1.16; 6,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05¼; 7,200 bu do at $1.05; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 88c; 2,000 bu do at 87¾c; 2,400 bu do at 87½c. Total, 131,600 bu.

Corn was excited and irregular, advancing ⅝c beyond the outside prices of yesterday. The storm reports had something to do with the increased confidence, but the principal cause seemed to be the cool weather, which is favorable to condition, and the fact that a part of the corn now arriving in New York is all right. A boat load of this class brought 57c in New York yesterday, and some 250,000 bu was taken there for shipment on account of the improvement in condition. This, and the fact of light receipts in present and prospective, caused a stronger feeling among holders and a revulsion among the shorts. The market is very largely oversold for this month and next by parties who always rush in when prices are weak, and sell right and left, as if they thought the market would never touch bottom. Many of them became alarmed to-day, when the firmer tone East brought out several outside orders to buy for holding, and they filled in largely, but grew less anxious towards noon, and then the market broke on the reception of news that Liverpool was lower, on account of corn having arrived there in a heated condition. There was a fair shipping movement during the greater part of the session. There is now good reason to hope that our stocks will be rapidly cleared out, as the premium on options has shrunk to such small dimensions as no longer to tempt capitalists to carry corn against future deliveries at the risk of having it grow heated while on their hands. Seller August opened at 38⅝c, advanced to 40c, declined to 38⅝c, and closed at 38½c. Seller the month or regular sold at 36¾@37⅝c, closing at 37c; and seller September at 40@41¼c, closing at 40½c. New receipts closed firm at 38c, and rejected at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 at 38¼c; 24,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 38c; 25,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 26,200 bu do at 37⅝c; 45,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 45,000 bu do at 37½c; 60,000 bu do at 37c; 14,800 bu rejected at 35½c; 41,800 bu do at 35¼c; 20,600 bu do at 35c; 1,600 bu do at 34½c; 400 bu no grade at 30c; 800 bu do at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 28c. Total, 305,800 bu.

Oats were quiet but strong, advancing ⅜c from the outside prices of yesterday, under a fair demand, both speculative and for shipment. New York was quoted stronger, and our receipts were very moderate, while the storm advices told that oats have sustained serious damage in some sections. This made holders careless to sell. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 29c and advanced to 29⅜c, closing at 29¼c. Seller August sold at 28⅝@29¼c, closing at 29c. Seller September sold at 28⅛@28⅝c; and seller the year at 27½c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu (Rock Island) at 30c; 27,000 bu (fresh receipts) at 29½c; 64,200 bu at 29¼c; 1,200 bu rejected at 26c; 2,400 bu at 25½c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 33c. Total, 96,000 bu.

Rye was dull and a shade easier, a little being wanted at 60c, while holders asked 60½c. Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 60c; and 300 bu by sample at 62c on track.

Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged. There is little here, and almost nothing coming in. We quote No. 2 at 58@60c, No. 3 at 40@43c, and rejected at 25@30c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside at the other houses.

ELGIN BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

There was a fair representation of factories on the Board of Trade on Tuesday, with offerings of 2,250 boxes. Among the buyers was noticed a representation from San Francisco and Liverpool, who bought some and made arrangements for future operations. Seventeen hundred and fifty boxes sold at 10 cents, including commission. The quality of the cheese to-day was fine, and but very few of a poor or inferior quality could be seen. OBSERVER.

EUROPEAN GRAIN PROSPECTS.

The *Mark Lane* (London) *Express* of the 23d ult. makes the following review: The temperature of the past week has for the most part been high and summer-like, but there have been heavy storms and much rain, not very favorable to the time of bloom, or to the commencement of the hay crop, which has been begun on in many places. In France the storms have been heavy enough to occasion floods, and again send up the values of wheat and flour. In Paris, flour has risen 3 francs, or 2s, per sack, and wheat is 1s 6d per quarter; but in the provinces there has been a greater advance and reluctance on the part of holders to sell. In Spain, the first rains were welcomed; but in Italy, with the crops advanced, they must do mischief. Germany is too backward to receive much hurt; but the quantity of straw may be increased at the cost of the corn, and this may be the case here. Our own markets have been very quiet, arrivals having been plentiful, and New York having had a temporary glut, more red wheat is coming than we expected, but the supplies of Californian white have been much in demand for the Continent at advancing rates, and much seems yet likely to be wanted. Belgium and Holland, again, have so little of their own growth left that there is likely to be a smart European inquiry up to harvest time, which may be yet distant nearly three months in the North. Nor can we overlook our own deficiency, again made apparent by the weekly sales being less by 11,533 qrs than for this time last year; and should the late period of cold give place to heavy rains, our position would be worse than that of last season, as there is less to fall back upon throughout Europe generally, and Hungary, a frequent storehouse, has become a perfect failure. Although wheat is of the first importance as the food of man, it is worthy of note that all spring corn has lately been moving upwards, more especially oats, which, after long continuing almost a drug on the market during the past month, have advanced about 4s per quarter, without any prospect of a serious decline before harvest, for the country seems to have been swept clean, and arrivals have been caught up as soon as samples have been opened at fair prices. Barley, if less in demand, has advanced still more, and beans and peas have slowly followed, while the only marvel is that maize at present rates should remain so neglected.

WISCONSIN CROP ITEMS.

The Madison *Journal* of the 8th furnishes the following summary from its exchanges:

—The West Bend *Republican* learns that the crops are looking splendid throughout Washington County.

—The Janesville *Times* says that, judging from such information as they have been able to gather, the crops, as a whole, in Rock County, never looked better at this season of the year than now. Farmers complain a little of too much rain for convenience in cultivating corn, but, with this exception, no complaints have been entered against the weather king.

—The Sheboygan *Herald* states that the crops in that county are looking splendid, and the farmers have every reason to be hopeful.

—The Waupun *Leader* says it is nip and tuck between the bugs and potatoes, with a fair show for the success of the bugs.

—The Fond du Lac *Reporter* states that most of the locust trees in that city are dying off, to the great satisfaction of those persons who know what a decent shade tree is. The standing wheat in Fond du Lac County presents, on the whole, a very good appearance. Winter wheat is all nicely headed out, of rank growth, and promising an extra heavy yield. Spring wheat is now heading out on larger straw than for three years, and the long straw is the only fault with the crop prospect, causing the grain to lodge in some places already on the prairies.

—The Ripon *Commonwealth* reports that there has not been a time in many years that there was a better prospect for the farmers than now. Wheat is generally looking very fine, corn is coming along rapidly with good color, and all crops are looking well. Wheat is making a very heavy growth of straw, and, if the weather shall be right for developing the heads and filling them with grain, the crop will be the best in many years.

—The Brandon *Times* says the farmers in that section generally agree that the prospects for a large crop of grain have not been better at this season of the year since 1860.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.15½@1.16 seller the month, closing at $1.15¾, and $1.13¾@1.14 seller August, closing at $1.13¾. Corn was active, and advanced ⅛@¼c; No. 2 closed at 37½c seller the month, and at 39¼c seller August; also at 40⅜@40½c seller September. In provisions sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.00 seller August. Two charters were made for corn to Buffalo at 5½c, capacity 61,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand, and advanced in sympathy with highwines. Quotable at $1.77@1.82.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and firm. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—Steady fair activity characterizes the butter trade, and, notwithstanding the liberal character of the supply, there is a firm undertone to the market, and for choice table qualities the outlook is favorable for better prices by and by. Stocks are not accumulating to any considerable extent, and holders generally seem confident. We quote: Strictly yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—In this market there were no changes deserving of mention. Interior merchants are now ordering with fair liberality, and with no surplus stock on hand the feeling among holders is unequivocally firm. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BEANS—Were quiet. The offerings are not large, but adequate. Following are the quotations: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There were no alterations to note under this head. Business is slack and prices easy for brick and lime: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $20.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. We continue quotations: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—In connection with this market no important changes were noted. A further decline of 2s in Liverpool and a ½c in New York has a tendency to further weaken the market here, and fair orders would now be filled at a concession from the quotations. Stocks are not unusually large, but they exceed the present requirements of the trade, and an early decline is looked for. We repeat our list: New York factory, 10½@11½c; Ohio factory, 9@10½c; Western factory, 9@10½c.

COAL—The latest charters from Buffalo show an advance of 12½c in coal freights, which are now $1.12½. This fact, together with the advance of 10c per ton recently established at the mines, gives a very firm tone to the market for anthracite coal. Soft descriptions are still somewhat unsettled, but remain without quotable change. Following are the prices current: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in fair demand, and guaranteed lots sold at 13¾@14c; loose packages at 12@13c. Sales include 110 cases at 14c; 1,200 doz and 80 cases at 13¾c; 35 brls at 12½@13c; 2,000 doz at 12c.

FEATHERS—Were in light request and easy. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@72c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Continue in good request on local and interior accounts, and are selling at substantially former rates. Mackerel are "off" a little at the East, and are easier here in consequence, but no immediate decided decline is anticipated. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A moderate amount of trading was done in this department at about previous prices. Domestic, as well as most imported fruits, are easy, prunes, raisins, and currants being the only notable exception. We make no change in our list, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 12@12½c; raisins, $2.20@2.25; Zante currants, 6½@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@6½c; Western do, 4½@5½c; Southern do, 3½@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—The situation of the grocery market was essentially unchanged. Business continues slack in all departments, and, generally speaking, there is a lack of firmness. The easy feeling for some time past prevalent here is mainly attributable to the absence of activity in the demand, as there are no large stocks on hand, and no probability of materially lower prices. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23¾@24c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 23@23¼c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10⅜@10½c; B, 10½@10¾c; extra C, 10¼@10⅜c; C No. 2, 10@10¼c; yellow C, 9¾@10c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@9¾c; do prime, 9¼@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The offerings of domestic green fruits were very large, and prices were weak and lower. Lemons are quite firm, and will probably advance with the return of warmer weather. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. New apples, [illegible] per box. Strawberries, 15@25c. Raspberries, 9@12½c; red do, 20@25c; Gooseberries, 10@12½c, $2.87@3.00 per bu. Blackberries, Lawton's, 20@25c. Cherries at $1.00@1.75 per ½ bu; Whortleberries, $4.00 per bu. Plums, 15@20c. Currants, $2.00@2.50 per bu. Pears, $2.25@2.50 per box.

HOPS—Were unchanged. Western are quotable at 25@45c.

HAY—There was some inquiry from the Lake Superior and lumber regions, and also a fair local demand, but no movement Eastward or to the South, and the aggregate of sales comparatively was small. Under liberal offerings, prices remain weak, and there are some fears of a further decline. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.50; timothy, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Met with a limited inquiry at unchanged rates. We continue to quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10¾@11c; do heavy, 9¾@10c; part cured, 9¾@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Was quiet and unchanged, as follows:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼	@ 7	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21¾	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—Domestic stock is beginning to move a little more freely, and, as stocks here as well as at the East are generally light, the market exhibits a firm undertone that promises to develop into an advance later in the season. French calf is steady at the recent decline. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand, and steady, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Met with a tolerably fair inquiry at the same range of prices: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope ⅌ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@.700; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Carbon, lard, and linseed were dull, and the quoted prices were more or less freely shaded on fair orders; indeed, there was no appearance of activity in any department of the market, and no special firmness. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 19@20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

POULTRY—Was scarce and in comparatively good local demand, prices ruling a trifle higher for choice chickens. We note sales of 3 coops turkeys at 10@11c; 16 coops chickens at $4.00@4.50; 10 coops large springs at $3.50@4.00; 12 coops at $3.00.

POTATOES—Choice new potatoes were in good request and firm at $4.50@5.50 per brl, the latter price for fancy lots. Inferior offerings sold at $2.00. Old potatoes are quotable at $1.00@1.08 delivered.

SEEDS—The market continues quiet. Clover remains firm at $5.25@5.50, being scarce. Timothy is quotable at $3.00@4.00, and firm at $3.00 seller August. Millet sold at 50c, and Hungarian is slow at 65@70c. Sales include 5 bags Hungarian at 70c; 50 bags millet at 50c.

SALT—Was in continued good demand. The receipts are increasing somewhat, but the demand is fully equal to the supply, and the market is quite firm. Quotations are given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—We quote the market quiet and easy for old teas, orders generally being filled at a concession. New crop teas are in fair request at firm rates. We make no change in our list; Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—There was a fair demand at the following prices, which are firmly sustained: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in good supply, and fresh offerings brought about yesterday's prices. Choice tomatoes sold readily at 75c per box. We repeat: Peas, $1.00@1.75 per bu; string beans, $2.00; cucumbers, 20@25c per doz; onions, per brl, $3.50@4.00; cabbage, 50@75c per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, $3.00@4.00 per brl; tomatoes, 60@75c per box; corn, 12½c per doz.

WOOL—Considerable quantities of wool are changing hands, but the market lacks animation. The receipts are only fair. Eastern manufacturers are buying quite freely in Michigan and Ohio, and our dealers do not anticipate a very active trade until the bulk of the trading there is over. Prices are without variation, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

Sales include: 9,000 lbs choice fleece washed at 40c; 2,000 lbs at 39c; 4,000 lbs fine and medium unwashed at 27@28c; 1,500 lbs fine at 25½c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,307	6,043	68
Tuesday	3,985	7,104	781
Wednesday	3,268	10,500	806
Total	9,560	23,647	1,655

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,390	6,989	....
Tuesday	1,999	6,165	....
Total	3,389	13,154	....

The monotony of stock-yard life was varied to-day by a fistic entertainment, in which two resident Eastern buyers were the prominent actors. A dispute arose between the combatants—both of whom were Jews—with reference to the payment of a sum of money. The debtor responded to the demands made upon him with opprobrious epithets, and an intimation that he could "get away with the d—n black Jew!" as he was pleased to style his adversary. A lively set-to followed resulting, however, in nothing more serious than an obfuscated eye and a surrated lip.

CATTLE—Prices underwent no material change, but if we except choice heavy and light smooth fat pony steers, the market was more in buyers' favor than on yesterday or Monday. The receipts were not above the average, but being largely composed of immatured and poorly-fattened stock, for which—aside from supplying local wants—there was but little demand, sellers were at a disadvantage, being obliged to concede a trifle from former rates in order to dispose of their stock. Too much of this thin stock is being sent forward, and unless shipments from the country are curtailed the course of prices must continue in a downward direction. Choice to extra steers of heavy average are in steady request and command good prices, as the offerings of such, comparatively, are few, and may be expected to continue so. Fat pony-built steers of from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs average, also sell well, but all other descriptions are unequivocally dull, and prices are unsettled and unsatisfactory. The day's sales show a range of $2.50@6.20, though the bulk of the transfers were at $4.00@5.50. Bulls, stags, and scrawny cows sold at the inside figure, while the outside quotation was paid by Isaac Waixel for 39 extra steers averaging 1,435 lbs. They were sold by H. E. Mallory & Bro. Among other fine droves, 17 head averaging 1,390 lbs, fed by Abbott & Wright, at Woodstock, Illinois, and sold by Harley Green; 45 averaging 1,505 lbs at $6.15; 106 averaging 1,352 lbs at $5.90, and 75 averaging 1,410 lbs at $6.10.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.25@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	extra steers	1,390	$6.00
85	good steers	1,135	5.35
14	cows	880	4.40
51	good steers	1,153	5.30
63	choice steers	1,339	5.75
35	fair steers	1,120	5.20
15	choice steers	1,344	5.75
16	choice steers	1,313	5.70
31	good steers	1,266	5.35
27	oxen	1,512	5.50
35	butchers' steers	1,113	4.80
30	good steers	1,194	5.40
34	choice steers	1,340	5.75
18	fair steers	1,125	5.00
15	stockers	1,062	4.50
60	extra steers	1,431	6.20
39	extra steers	1,435	6.20
67	good steers	1,228	5.60
17	choice steers	1,356	5.80
14	good steers	1,195	5.55
47	choice steers	1,370	5.90
57	good steers	1,263	5.50
106	choice steers	1,352	5.90
45	extra steers	1,505	6.15
62	choice steers	1,379	5.95
40	fat pony steers	960	5.00
17	fat pony steers	1,080	4.55
22	stock steers	900	4.10
20	stock steers	1,040	4.50
13	stock steers	1,039	4.50
15	cows	1,003	4.75
18	cows	1,062	4.50
18	fair steers	1,125	5.00
17	good steers	1,230	5.30
63	choice steers	1,353	5.75
51	good steers	1,153	5.30
76	choice steers	1,379	5.80
36	medium steers	1,033	5.12½
18	cows	970	4.50
53	good steers	1,190	5.30
118	Texas steers	1,277	5.12½
75	extra steers	1,410	6.10

HOGS—During the opening hours of the day there was a good degree of activity in the demand for the different Eastern points, and early sales were readily effected at the improvement noted yesterday, but toward noon—the receipts proving rather larger than had been looked for—buyers operated more cautiously, and the market eased off a little, though perhaps not to any quotable extent. Sales were effected at $4.00@4.40 for inferior to choice heavy, and at $4.40@4.65 for poor to extra light grades. The market closed weak with a downward look.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	344	$4.10	58	216	$4.50	80	180	$4.60
40	213	4.55	57	208	4.50	176	250	4.37½
54	202	4.65	114	242	4.37½	39	322	4.40
93	184	4.65	93	194	4.65	65	200	4.65
45	312	4.40	43	290	4.50	63	181	4.60
57	228	4.50	180	248	4.50	57	244	4.50
112	214	4.50	53	271	4.40	50	202	4.60
45	250	4.35	43	189	4.55	60	179	4.60
181	210	4.50	77	191	4.55	39	208	4.55
39	190	4.50	56	193	4.50	25	187	4.60
47	257	4.40	61	187	4.60	168	171	4.60
53	258	4.45	63	212	4.50	128	189	4.50
51	193	4.65	131	207	4.60	30	191	4.60
82	190	4.65	66	185	4.55	65	218	4.50
47	224	4.50	39	246	4.50	53	264	4.45
110	203	4.50	52	222	4.50	137	207	4.55
123	231	4.50	73	214	4.50	42	306	4.50
61	219	4.45	50	216	4.50	50	225	4.50

SHEEP—Were again in light supply, and prices ruled firm at a trifling advance. Although the demand was confined to meeting the wants of the local trade, the offerings were easily disposed of. We quote poor common at $3.00@3.50; medium at $3.75@4.15; and good to choice at $4.25@4.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9.

The market was rather quiet. The receipts were light, but the supply on hand was adequate. Prices ruled about the same as yesterday, as follows: Joist and scantling at $9.00@9.50; common to choice boards and strips, $9.50@16.00; coarse cargoes, $2.50@9.00; shingles, $3.00; lath, $2.00. A cargo of mill-run lumber, from Cheboygan, sold at $17.00.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Falcon, from Ludington, 30 m lumber at $11.00, 80 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Cargo schr B. F. Wade, from Ludington, 155 m joists and scantling at $9.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo prop Menomonee, 100 m A shingles at $3.00. Sold by A. Carter.

Cargo prop Menomonee, from Depere, 250 m A shingles at $3.00. Cargo C. H. Hackley, from Cheboygan, 200 m mill-run lumber at $17.00, 60 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75@1.87½; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75@1.87½.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was moderately active at the annexed prices:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............July 9.

Schr B. F. Wade, Ludington, 154 m lumber.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries, and 400 brls salt.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 120 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 40 m lumber, 800 ties.
Schr S. Bates, Menominee, 140 m lumber, 325 m shingles.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 1,200 tons coal.
Schr Antares, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr Annie Laurie, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 491 brls syrup.
Prop City of London, Spanish River, 200 m lumber, 263 brls salt.
Schr Homer, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr D. W. Foster, Vermillion, 400 tons block stone.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Brig Windsor, Manistee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Russian, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Johnson, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 115 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Carrier, Ludington, 6,000 ties.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, 240 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Lavinda, Portage Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.

NIGHT ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 250 m lath, 75 m shingles.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,500 m shingles, 150 tons iron, 400 pkgs fish.
Stmr China, Buffalo, 1,000 brls cement and sundries.

CLEARED............July 9.

Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Havana, Oswego, 19,500 bu corn.
Schr Amaranth, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr G. & C. Albrecht, Buffalo, 14,600 bu corn.
Schr Z. Chandler, Buffalo, 4,600 bu wheat.
Schr Anna Maria, Thorold, 16,755 bu wheat.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr Parana, Buffalo, 33,500 bu oats.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Oswego, 22,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Ironsides, Buffalo, 15,944 bu corn.
Schr L. Hannah, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, groceries and sundries.
Stmr St. Louis, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat, 7,000 bu oats, 2,100 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr City of London, Collingwood, 14,200 bu wheat.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 35,500 bu corn.
Prop Monitor, South Haven, sundries.

Lake Freights

were fairly active, at an advance of ¼c on corn rates to Buffalo. Quotable at 5½c for corn and 6c for wheat to Buffalo, and 10½c for corn and barley to Oswego. The charters reported were: To Buffalo, schrs Ironsides, H. C. Albrecht, and Atacaito, corn at 5½c; schr Dick Somers, corn on private terms; schr Gallatin, corn on owner's account; schr Monticello and prop China, wheat at 6c; prop Dean Richmond, wheat and corn on private terms; prop Oneida, oats on private terms. To Oswego, schr W. O. Sanderson, corn and barley at 10½c. To New England points via Ogdensburg, prop Young America, [illegible] through rate. [illegible] 400,000 bu oats, 6,000 bu rye, 7,500 bu barley. In the afternoon the schr W. F. Allen and the barge Inter-Ocean were chartered for corn to Buffalo at 5¼c, capacity, 61,000 bu.

BUFFALO, July 7.—Rates 12½c better on coal to Chicago. Charters reported: Schooner Gardner, coal to Chicago, $1.12½ per ton, free; schrs Helvetia and Camden, coal, Erie to Chicago, $1.25 per ton, free; schr Vanderbilt, coal to Milwaukee, $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Doud, coal to Racine, $1.37½ per ton, free; schr Lively, salt to Toledo, 5c per brl f. o. b.; schr C. W. Blake, coal to Green Bay, $1.12½ per ton, free.

Miscellaneous.

The tug Home has been sold, and is going to Sand Beach, Lake Huron.

—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived at Detroit.

—The brig N. M. Standard collided with the scow Emma Leighton, in the Menominee, on Monday evening, while being towed to the elevators, and lost a cathead and a jibboom. The Leighton had her foreshrouds carried away, and her rudder-stock broken.

—The Leviathan arrived at Detroit Monday night with the wrecked schr W. G. Grant. She is now at the dry-dock, and will require extensive repairs to render her seaworthy again. The Grant was built by Quayle & Martin, of Cleveland, in 1856, and is 368 tons burden.

—The harbor tug Urania on Monday made an effort to release the schr Charger, ashore at Malden. She moved some forty feet, but would go no further. Her master was in quest of the Fessenden, which, it was thought, could pull her afloat with little or no difficulty.

—A new propeller called the Persia was to be launched at St. Catharines yesterday.

—The rafting business on Lakes Huron and Erie suffered severely in the recent storm. The value of the property lost is estimated at $350,000.

—Capt. Moses Robarsh, well known for many years on the lakes and rivers as master of various kinds of crafts, died on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., at his residence in Windsor, after a short illness.

—The schr Corsican, wrecked last fall, has been repaired, and has left Buffalo for Cleveland, with her cargo of ore.

—Every sailor is justly entitled to his pay for services rendered at the expiration of the voyage or time specified in the articles of agreement. If a seaman's wages are not paid within ten days after the voyage is ended, he may libel the vessel. But if he is bound to remain and assist in discharging the cargo, then he cannot attach the vessel until ten days after the cargo is discharged, unless she is going to sail before that time. If the sailor is discharged at the end of the voyage, and before the vessel is unloaded, then he may proceed immediately against the vessel.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The St. Catharines *Journal* gives the following concerning the Welland Canal: The Government engineers are now engaged in digging test-holes at different points along the route of the new canal, at such points where locks and other works requiring substantial foundations may be required. We learn that it is the intention of the contractors for the canal to proceed with the work without a moment's delay, after the necessary formalities connected with the signing of the contracts and the securities are completed. Some work yet requires to be done in reference to the right of way, all the deeds not yet being completed. In about two weeks' time it is likely that ground will be broken.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, July 12, 1 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.........Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER............Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
Cabin Passage, $70 and $90 Gold.
Steerage, to British Ports............$30.00 Currency.
Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., corner Lake.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
Crossing Meridian of 50, coming west, at Latitude 43, or nothing north thereof. Going east at Latitude 42, or nothing north thereof.
FROM NEW YORK.
Samaria.........July 12 | Algeria.........July 23
Scotia..........July 16 | Batavia.........July 26
Abyssinia.......July 19 | Russia..........July 30
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE............May 29
GLAMORGAN............June 18
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin............$80 currency
Second Cabin............55 currency
Steerage............30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.
The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
ALABAMA............Wednesday, July 9.
PENNSYLVANIA............Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA............Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA............Wednesday, Aug. 20.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Greece....Saturday, July 12 | Canada....Saturday, July 26
Egypt.....Saturday, July 19 | Spain.....Saturday, Aug. 2
Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

STEEL RAILS.

PRICES CURRENT FOR
CODORUS STEEL RAILS,
Made from Native Steel Ore at various rolling-mills throughout the United States:
New, all steel............$115 per ton, currency
New, one-fourth steel............85 per ton, currency
New, one-sixth steel............[illegible] per ton, currency
Rerolling, all steel............65 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-fourth steel............43 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-sixth steel............42 per ton, currency
Reference as to wear for over three years on the Delaware Division, single track, of the Erie Railway, and other leading trunk lines. Apply to
JOSEPH M. STRONG, 71 Broadway, New York.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SAFETY FILM

FOREIGN.

Attempt to Burn the Vienna Exposition Building.

The Spanish Government Resolved to Crush Out the Carlist Rebellion.

Payment of Another Installment of French Indemnity to Germany.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 9.—A special from Vienna says that an attempt was made yesterday to fire the Exhibition building. Correspondents and other persons who have returned here hint that the building will probably be burned soon.

VIENNA, July 9.—Notice is given in the journals that an International Patent Right Congress will convene on the 14th August. An Imperial Commission has been appointed to arrange the preliminaries. The language used at the Congress will be German, but French and English will be permitted. The decisions of the Congress will be communicated through the several Commissioners to their respective Governments. Inventors and proprietors of inventions are actively moving in the matter, and a large and important gathering is anticipated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 9.—The Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment stationed at Tarifa has been cashiered for challenging Senor Campos to fight a duel.

The Government has issued a manifesto declaring that its most imperative duty now is to crush the insurrection which is devastating Catalonia, Navarre, and the Basque Provinces. It is preparing for a supreme effort, and, availing itself of the extraordinary powers granted by the Cortes, has resolved to insist on the inexorable execution of the law, and compel the soldiers to remain under their colors until pacification is complete, and, moreover, to call out the reserves, if reinforcements are necessary.

Senors Castelar and Salmeron have had a conference with the Irreconcilable Deputies, to induce them to return to the Cortes, but found it impossible to accede to their demands.

Gen. Nouvillas has resigned, and it is expected the Government will accept his resignation.

Three thousand factory operatives have struck for higher wages and shorter hours in Alcoy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 9.—The second installment of 250,000,000 francs of the last milliard of the war indemnity was delivered to the German Treasury on the 5th. There now remains due to Germany but 50,000,000 francs, which, in accordance with the treaty signed at Berlin on the 15th of March last, is to be paid by the 5th of next September.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 9.—The Government has suspended the publication of the *Tribuno* until the fine of $2,000 imposed by the authorities is paid.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 9.—The vine disease is spreading in Portugal.

SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, July 9.—The European and American Postal Congress will meet at Berne on the 9th of September.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 9.—Senator McPherson, who was President of the Provisional Board of Directors of the Inter-Oceanic Railway, has a two-column communication in the morning papers in reference to Sir Hugh Allan's statements that he, McPherson, "has been applied to by our opponents, and uses that fact as the lever by which to obtain better terms from us. He insists on getting $250,000 stock, and threatens opposition if he does not get it." He asserts that every allegation is absolutely without foundation.

Four memoranda are published which substantiate several of the charges made against the Government and Sir Hugh Allan. A proposition submitted at the time of the negotiations shows that $10,000,000 of stock was allotted to Americans, and that a majority of the Directors were Americans.

Wilmott, the famous fish-breeder, after depositing about 200,000 salmon fry in the rivers of Ontario, has gone to construct fish breeding establishments for the Government at Gaspe and Miamichi.

The Canadian Government Commission to the Vienna Exposition start for Europe to-day. Particular attention is to be paid to manufactures of iron, wool and leather of special importance to Canada.

MONTREAL, July 9.—An opera-house is to be erected on the site of St. Patrick's Hall, destroyed by fire. It will cost $300,000.

A strong feeling exists here still against Sir Hugh Allan and the Dominion Government.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Women Tax-Payers of Ohio Meet in Convention—They Proposed to Organize and Move in Solid Phalanx on the Constitutional Convention at Columbus.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The initial steps toward securing a recognition of the equality of woman before the law in the Constitution of Ohio was taken at a called meeting of tax-paying women held in this city to-day. Mrs. H. M. T. Coutler, of Cleveland, O., President of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, was called to the Chair and addressed the meeting at some length. She submitted that, in view of the fact that the Constitutional Convention was now in session, the time had come, the opportunity was here, for Ohio women to put forward their claim. If the opportunity was disregarded, or permitted to pass, it was not likely that an amendment or a clause would be added to the Constitution of the State giving woman equal rights before the law without her asking for it, and if the women failed to do so it would be twenty years before another opportunity would present itself. She appealed, therefore, to the 3,000 tax-paying women in Hamilton County, whose assessed value of real estate amounted to $3,000,000, whether they would remain longer the victims of injustice,—whether they would longer continue to pay taxes and not have the right to say who should hold office, and, therefore, dispose of the money exacted from them. The amendments to the Constitution of the United States gave equal rights to all male persons without regard to color, race, or previous condition of servitude, and left woman to be classed with infants, idiots, and criminals. Now, had the time not fully come to wipe out this disgrace? Should not this reproach to the nation be removed?

Mrs. Cutler next contrasted the status of woman in the several States, and finally settled down upon Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois as equal in a higher and better spirit towards woman. She read copious extracts from Judge Thornton's decision in the Supreme Court of Illinois, delivered March 3, 1873, which were fairly applauded.

Leaving the legal aspect of her subject, she next presented it from the social point of view, and illustrated it in various ways. She showed that men trusted to woman's shrewdness and economy in the management of money in the household, and that the identification of woman with man in business concerns was productive of the best results morally and socially. Old Californians tell how wild men became, how reckless and desperate until their wives and daughters nestled to their sides. Then the whole aspect and spirit of California life changed for the better, and a beautiful civilization spread along the shores of the Pacific.

These are merely the points in the lady's address, which was forceful and eloquent. She was frequently applauded by her lady hearers, who used their parasol-tips on the floor for the purpose.

The main object of the meeting was to enlist canvassers whose business it shall be to procure signatures of tax-paying women in their city and county to a petition to the Constitutional Convention praying for the right of representation for women, on the ground that as she is taxed by the State she should have a voice in the Government. The movement starts out with promises of success, as far as the effort in that direction is concerned.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Association Convention.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 9.—The Executive Committee of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States met to-day in St. Paul's Cathedral in this city, and transacted a large amount of business. The Committee decided that any local society becoming a member of a State Union is entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership in the National Union, and request all societies, in order that they may be properly enrolled in the National Union, to report the names, number of members, and date of organization to the National Secretary, at Philadelphia. Representation by proxy in the National Convention was also authorized in cases in which societies belonging to a State Union do not elect delegates. The assessment for the current year was fixed at 10 cents per capita. Arrangements were adopted to secure a reduction of fare for delegates on the occasion of the assemblage of the National Convention at St. Louis in October next.

NEW YORK.

Incidents Connected with the Removal of Young Walworth to Sing-Sing—Arrest of the Woman Stoddard, Implicated in the Goodrich Murder—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Frank H. Walworth, the parricide, was taken to Sing Sing this morning to begin his life sentence. At an early hour his mother, Mrs. Walworth, his grandmother and little brother came to see him. They were not admitted to the cell, however, but conversed with him through the grated door. Soon after their arrival, two young women came to the prison, bringing with them a magnificent basket of flowers, and asked permission of Warden Johnson to take them to young Walworth. He consented, but if they were influenced, as is supposed, merely by curiosity to see the prisoner, it was not gratified, as they were met at the entrance of the inner prison by Mrs. Walworth, and she received the flowers expressing her thanks. She apparently was not acquainted with them. In expectation of his removal, and attracted by the prison van, a large crowd had gathered about the Tombs. Walworth was as calm and collected as usual this morning. Last night, when informed that he would be removed to-day, he merely said, "Very well; I am ready." He took his supper, which was quite a hearty one, and ate with an appetite. At an early hour he retired to bed and slept peacefully. As soon as the Sheriff arrived he proceeded to Walworth's cell and asked him if he was ready. "Yes," was the reply, "I have been waiting for you." At this moment Mrs. Walworth, accompanied by her youngest son, came to the cell, and, after giving Frank the basket of flowers left by the young women, bid him good-bye. Mother and son conducted themselves as they have ever since the murder, without the display of any emotion. Few words were expended between them, and these were of a common-place character. The young man was then conducted down stairs, and handcuffed to Gillen, the wife-murderer, and they were conducted to the prison van. After the two murderers had been disposed of, Wes. Allen and Gen. Greenthal were brought out, handcuffed together, and four others of minor importance were brought out and placed by their sides. The van then started for Forty-second street. As it was leaving, the two curious young women made a rush to catch a glimpse of the parricide, but were foiled. They then entered a Fourth avenue car with Mrs. Walworth, her little son, and basket of flowers, and proceeded to the depot for another trial. The prisoner's grandmother drove away in a carriage which she had brought for her to ride up in. A large number of persons were collected at the depot, and it was with no little difficulty that the officers could make their way through the crowd. At last they succeeded in securing seats on the train for their prisoners, when the party who occupied the second car, was soon surrounded by a large crowd which the railroad officials were unable to keep out of the depot. Walworth's appearance and conduct was commented upon. He was dressed in a suit of light gray, and wore the same Alpine hat which he is said to have had on when he shot his father. He spoke cheerfully to every one who addressed him, and altogether had more the air of a young man going on a pleasure party than of a murderer about to suffer the penalty of his crime. He laughed frequently, and once was heard to indulge in a pleasantry with a bystander about his bracelets. His manner was quite in contrast with that of Gillen, who was dull and silent.

Amy Snow, alias Amy Stone, alias Kate Stoddard, the paramour and supposed murderess of Charles Goodrich, was arrested at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, last night. During the search for her and Roscoe, the Brooklyn detectives came across one Mary Handley, who had roomed with Amy in Eighth street, while she was a prostitute, and who knew her well. They held out strong inducements to her to assist them, and she promised compliance. Ever since she has been traveling around the country in company with Detectives Folk and Videtto, Baltimore and Philadelphia especially being thoroughly overhauled. They had begun to be disheartened, as not the slightest clue to Kate's whereabouts or those of Roscoe could be obtained. On Monday last Folk and Videtto returned to Brooklyn, and on Tuesday Miss Handley followed them. She reached Brooklyn in the evening, and it was while she was on her way to headquarters to report that she suddenly saw the object of her search standing before her. She instantly grasped her by the arm and called a policeman, who took her to the York-Street Police-Station. Chief Campbell and Commissioner Jourdan were at once notified, and had a long interview with the prisoner, but failed to elicit anything from her. She stoutly denied that she was the person they wanted, or that she had had anything to do with Goodrich's murder. They gave her up finally as a bad job, but she has since been positively identified by several persons who knew the murdered man's mistress. When arrested she was completely woe-be-gone, worn out, and half starved. All the clothing she had on was a ragged skirt and shawl and frowsy bonnet. She is a perfect picture of Lucette Meyers in appearance, except that she has blonde hair and light complexion. She refuses to tell where she has been since the murder. The police think when she shall have been fed and rested she will be more communicative. She is still confined in the York Street Police Station, and no one is allowed to see her. The police are taking every precaution to keep the fact of her arrest a secret. They say that they have certain information that Roscoe is in this city, and they are scouring the town after him with the expectation of catching him in a few days. They profess to believe that it was he who committed the murder, and that Kate was only an accomplice. It is probable that Lucette Meyers will be rearrested in a few days. Coroner Whitehill is making preparations to close the inquest, and will fix the day the moment Roscoe is taken. The police say that they will then be able to bring forward ample testimony to clear the mystery, and fix the crime upon the perpetrators.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—Young Walworth was taken from the Tombs to-day, and, in company with other criminals, driven to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, en route to Sing Sing. Mrs. Walworth was at the Tombs in a carriage. When her son was brought out, she requested that he might be conveyed in company with a Deputy-Sheriff in her carriage to the railway station. This request was refused. Young Walworth was manacled like the other prisoners, and placed in the prison van.

President Smith, of the Police Department, denies the rumor that a thousand, or any number of muskets will be procured for the use of the Department. He thinks that clubs in the hands of policemen have a more certain aim.

It is reported that Gen. Charles K. Graham has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks, to succeed Gen. McClellan, who has resigned.

The Coroner's jury to-day found Frank Larkin guilty of killing Franz Habershaw on the 23d of June.

The first fresh air picnic of the Brooklyn poor children came off to-day at Canarsie, 500 children participating.

James E. McGregor, ex-Superintendent of Buildings, applied to Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, for a mandamus compelling Comptroller Green to pay his salary for April last. The Court reserved its decision.

Joe Jefferson and family sailed for Europe to-day.

Laura Keene is said to be in the city in the last stage of consumption.

Bogus Money Orders.

CINCINNATI, O., July 9.—John W. Gregg, alias John W. Young, was detected yesterday in trying to secure money from the Postoffice upon counterfeit orders, purporting to be from Oshkosh, Wis. He has been operating through the West for some weeks, and has thus far escaped detection. Young was recently employed in the Money Order Department of the Chicago Post-Office. After leaving his situation, he hired a printer to set up a form and strike off these counterfeit orders and advices for Oshkosh, Wis. With these orders he tried several places in Indiana and Illinois, but, so far as heard from, he was successful only in Indianapolis. The difference between the counterfeit and the genuine orders is a typographical error in the advice, word the "remitter" being spelled with three ts. After presenting his order here, detectives were placed upon his track, but thus far have not succeeded in arresting him.

EDUCATIONAL.

Second Day's Proceedings of the School Principals' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 9.—The second day's proceedings of the fifth annual meeting of the Principals' Society of the State of Illinois was attended by a respectable audience. At 10 o'clock Frank H. Hall, of Aurora, read a very excellent essay on Natural Science in the Public School. The reader was complimented by the most careful attention by his audience of critics, and deserved the highest praise not only for the superior matter, but the manner of delivery and general handling of the subject. He was followed by S. A. Forbes, of Normal, who won equal praise for a rather poetical and finished effort on the same subject.

M. L. Seymour, of Blue Island, did well in an essay on the "Most Efficient Agencies in School Government," and was succeeded by A. J. Sawyer, of Mendota, and Henry Rosalind of Durand, Ind., brought down the house by his humorous illustration of moral, intellectual, and whip force, by diagrams on a black-board.

The afternoon exercises were concluded by N. C. Dougherty, of Morris, who read a beautiful essay on "Why Latin Should be Taught in Public Schools."

Virginia State Agricultural College.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 9.—The exercises of the first Commencement of the State Agricultural College opened yesterday at Blacksburg. To-day a large assembly was present to hear Gov. Gilbert C. Walker deliver an address before the literary societies on the subject of "Practical Education." The address was enthusiastically received. Touching the political issues of the day, among other things, he said:

I cannot speak in too laudatory terms of the wisdom and foresight which enabled the College, by an advantageous sale, and a more advantageous investment, to nearly double the principal of the fund derived from the Congressional appropriation, and to increase the income therefrom in a corresponding degree. This annual income will reach fully $30,000, two-thirds of which is set apart for the maintenance of the College and one-third to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, a school founded upon the same theory as the College, but devoted to the education of the colored population, and right nobly is it performing this necessary and important duty. By this division of the fund between these two institutions, its benefits will be shared in by all the people of the State, and the principle of separate schools for each race, which I regard of vital importance to each and absolutely essential to success in either, be maintained and perpetuated. The war resulted in the emancipation of the negroes, but no sooner had the sword been sheathed than the strife was transferred to the forum, and days and months, even years, were spent in efforts to clothe the freedmen with rights he could not understand and load him with responsibilities he was unable to comprehend. Statute on statute was enacted and the fundamental law of the nation itself repeatedly amended to establish the civil and political rights of the negro. But where in the long catalogue of legislation can be found any provision for his education and elevation even to a partial comprehension of the duties and responsibilities these rights impose? Why did not the mental and moral necessities of these wards of the nation excite some paternal solicitude, as did their political condition? I shall not pause, nor is it germane to my present purpose, to answer this very natural inquiry. The facts with which we have alone to deal at the present moment are that, although the negro was emancipated from physical slavery, he was left bound in the more terrible chains of universal ignorance, and that, while the nation invested him with the glorious rights and privileges of American citizenship, it not only failed to make any provision for investing him with the knowledge of the high duties and responsibilities which that citizenship imposes, but left him in the depths of poverty and ignorance, to be educated, if educated at all, by the white people of those States, whom the war had so utterly impoverished that they were unable to educate even themselves. That this was unwise, unjust, and impolitic, needs no words from me to demonstrate. In my opinion, the Government should not only have provided the means for the education of these new suffrages, but it should have gone further and aided the people of the South to fulfill this high and holy duty to themselves.

I am no advocate of a governmental system of education, except by the State, but I do advocate the extension to all the States of the policy, which has uniformly obtained in the organization of new States. The public lands are the common property of the white people of the Union, held by it in trust for their benefit and behoof, and if there be reason and sound statesmanship in reserving a portion of this property for educational purposes in the sparsely populated, but prosperous new States, does not the same reason and statesmanship in far higher degree dictate the appropriation of a portion of this property to the education of a larger and poorer population of older States of the South. But I don't go to the length of urging even this very just and correct review of the subject, based though it may be upon the soundest and most substantial and patriotic reasoning. All I seek and all I demand is equality with all of the other States of the Republic, in this as in all other respects.

Wisconsin State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPARTA, Wis., July 9.—The Wisconsin State Teachers' Association is in session here. A most able and interesting address was delivered last evening by Dr. Fowler, of Evanston, Ill., which was received with much enthusiasm. Yesterday afternoon Prof. O. R. Smith, of Sparta, spoke very acceptably upon school government. To-night Prof. William T. Harris, Superintendent of the St. Louis schools, gave a polished, scholarly address, which meets with the warmest praise. Two hundred and forty instructors are in attendance.

North Carolina Educational Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—A large State Educational Convention was held here to-day. All portions of the State were represented. The Hon. W. H. Battle, of Raleigh, was made President. Much interest was taken in the deliberation, business of important character being transacted.

Auburn Seminary.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 9.—The $300,000 required for endowment of the Auburn Theological Seminary has been subscribed.

MYSTERIOUS.

Disappearance of Two Citizens of Millington, Ill.—Suspicions of Foul Play.

MILLINGTON, Kendall Co., Ill., July 9.—John Whitfield, of this village, sold his interest in the flouring mill at this place, some time since, to the Millington Water Power Company, for $2,000. Taking his check on a bank in Chicago for the amount, he and his brother-in-law, Harry Gand, also from this place, repaired to Chicago, where they waited some days before they could be identified, in order to draw the money. During that time, it is believed, they made the acquaintance of certain characters whose friendship was not altogether desirable to have. Finally Whitfield was vouched for at the Merchants' National Bank, in Chicago, just three weeks ago to-day, and drew his $2,000. With this in his possession, accompanied by Gand, he left the city, and was soon afterward seen at Mendota. Since then no tidings whatever have been had from them. Both men leave families in this village, who are suffering the gravest apprehensions concerning their fate. One supposition is, by the people here, that, with the money in their possession, they have taken this occasion to desert their families, without the formalities of leave-taking; another is that they have been shadowed by Chicago roughs, and have, somewhere in the interior of the State, been waylaid, murdered, and robbed. The affair is creating a good deal of comment by people who know the parties in this section.

The New Arctic Exploration.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Thirty of the best and most experienced men on board the receiving ship have been selected for the crew of the Tigress, which is announced to sail positively on Saturday (in search of the Polaris). The Tigress will carry 250 tons of coal, and, if necessary, will get a new supply at St. John's. By this evening all her supplies of provisions will be shipped. They are composed principally of pork and fatty matter. A large quantity of pemmican will be taken; also, canned vegetables and fruits. The total amount of provisions carried will be rations for forty men for two years.

A Determined Suicide.

The *Swiss Times* gives the following account of a suicide at Bulle, Canton Friburg, under somewhat peculiar circumstances: "A woman complained to the authorities that her husband had ill-used her, and had threatened to take her life. Several gendarmes proceeded to the house, but only succeeded in capturing the culprit after considerable trouble, he being a man of immense agility and strength. Having bound him, they had to conduct him to the prefecture on a cart. There he was confined in a cell in which there was already a young man. Scarcely had the door closed when the new arrival stepped up to the other occupant of the cell, announced his intention to hang himself, and threatened to murder him first if he attempted to hinder him. The young man dared not speak a word, and his companion proceeded to adjust his belt round his neck previous to strangling himself. The young man began to cry for assistance, whereupon the other ceased his operations, maltreated him, and menaced him with death if he opened his mouth again. Then the fellow once more proceeded to the accomplishment of his task, and it was only when the suicide was in his death struggles that the terrified spectator of the deed dared cry out again for assistance. When it arrived the man was already dead."

THE CHOLERA.

Progress of the Disease in Southern Cities—Its Appearance in this State.

LASALLE, Ill., July 9.—Several sudden deaths have occurred in this city within the last few days, and among them was that of a little girl 14 years of age, who was currently reported to have died of cholera. She died yesterday morning, within twenty-four hours after she was taken sick, but died of cholera morbus.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 9.—The cholera has made its appearance at Whitehall, 20 miles south of this city. Three cases occurred there on Monday night, one of which resulted fatally, yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—The interments to-day were thirteen, none of which were from cholera. Weather clear and pleasant.

There were three deaths from all causes in Chattanooga to-day, including one from cholera.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—There were three interments from cholera reported to the Board of Health to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Four deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—Several fatal cases of cholera have appeared here among the poorer classes during the week. One death to-day.

[By Mail.]

From the Columbus (Ky.) Dispatch, July 5.

We hear it stated that eight employes on the Mississippi Central Railroad extension died from cholera, in Ballard County, between 12 o'clock yesterday and 4 o'clock this morning. They were paid off a few days ago, and this mortality is no doubt the result of dissipation.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 7.

A most terrible instance of the fatal result from using water from an old, filthy well, is that of the family of Barney Baumeyer, residing on the Gravois road, near Second Carondelet avenue. On Saturday night the two children, a boy and a girl, aged 7 and 9, respectively, were taken sick, purging and vomiting. Dr. Finley, the family physician, was summoned. He went, but medicine could not scare away Death, who was already stooping over them. After about six hours sickness they both died. The father and hired-man, named Johnson, then took sick with the same complaint. They both died in a few hours time, after suffering terribly. The mother then took sick, and at 6 o'clock last night she, too, died. Leaving no one behind of the entire family to tell that they had ever lived. Was it cholera? The Doctor calls it such, but the public is not obliged to accept this as infallible.

The unfortunate man Baumeyer was a dairyman, and had his stable close to his residence, a small, dingy brick house close to a pool of stagnant water. The fact is, so far as the place is concerned, for filth and nauseating substances, there is probably not its equal in all the city. The filth from the stables runs down into a well near the house. From this pool of poison the family got all the water they used to drink and cook with.

Yesterday's *Republican* contained an account of the sudden death of two children belonging to Joseph Stapplekamp, undertaker, No. 1720 South Ninth street, of cholera morbus. The two little children were carried to the cemetery yesterday. At 10 o'clock the mother took sick, and died at 4 p. m., and the father was lying at the point of death last night at 9 o'clock. They were all similarly affected. Like the Baumeyers, they had been using well and cistern water. The well is a poor one, shallow and not clean, admitting of surface water, while the cistern is near the surface and exposed to the sun.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 9, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.05	62	66	N., fresh.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.04	68	44	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.02	67	37	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.99	65	53	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.96	67	55	S., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.94	67	55	S., gentle.	....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 68.
Minimum thermometer, 51.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

MONDAY, July 9, 1873—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.11	57	N., fresh.		Clear.
Buffalo	29.94	62	E., fresh.		Clear.
Cairo	29.98	74	N.E., gentle.		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.22	68	E., light.		Cloudy.
Chicago	29.94	67	S., gentle.		Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.97	73	S. E., gentle.		Clear.
Cleveland	29.97	62	S. E., gentle.		Clear.
Davenport	29.94	69	N. W., gentle.	.05	Fair.
Denver	30.16	69	S., gentle.		Fair.
Detroit	29.95	66	S. E., light.	.01	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.00	61	N. W., gentle.	.10	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.06	49	N., gentle.		Clear.
Keokuk	29.94	66	S. E., fresh.	.87	Threaten'g.
LaCrosse	30.03	66	N. E., fresh.	.54	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.99	62	Calm.	.01	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.96	71	N. E., fresh.		Fair.
Pembina	30.16	48	N. W., light.		Clear.
St. Paul	29.99	63	N. W., light.		Fair.
Toledo	29.92	68	E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Yankton	30.12	69	N. E., fresh		Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—On Thursday for the Gulf States, northerly winds partly cloudy and clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds, cloudy weather and local rains. For the Middle States, rising barometer, northerly winds veering to northeast, with clear followed by cloudy weather. For the New England, rising barometer and generally clear weather. For the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, easterly winds, higher temperature and numerous local rains. For the Upper Lakes, Missouri Valley, and Northwest, rising barometer, northerly winds and clearing weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 9, 1873.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	28 ft.	4 in.	10 in.	
Cincinnati	21 ft.	4 in.	2 ft. 4 in.	
Davenport	10 ft.	6 in.	3 in.	
Keokuk	10 ft.	0 in.		2 in.
Leavenworth	12 ft.	1 in.		8 in.
Louisville	8 ft.	6 in.	1 ft.	
Memphis	21 ft.	9 in.	6 in.	
Nashville	7 ft.	5 in.		1 ft. 9 in.
*New Orleans	4 ft.	6 in.		
Omaha	13 ft.	7 in.		5 in.
Pittsburgh	7 ft.	10 in.		
St. Louis	24 ft.	9 in.		2 ft.
St. Paul	8 ft.	6 in.		1 in.
Vicksburg	28 ft.	10 in.		8 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

For West Point.

ELGIN, Ill., July 9.—Twenty-five young men from various points of the Fourth Congressional District presented themselves at 10 o'clock yesterday, to compete for an appointment to the vacant Cadetship at the West Point Military Academy. One voluntarily withdrew; five were rejected for various physical reasons. After a searching medical examination, which occupied the day, nineteen strong, wide-awake men commenced their examination in literary qualifications, last night, and will work through to-day. The competition is sharp, and nothing yet indicates who will get the appointment, especially as the examiners in scholarship know the candidates' work only by numbers, their names being in sealed envelopes, to be opened after examination. The Examining Board consists of Dr. Kilbourne, Superintendent of the Northern Illinois Insane Asylum; Dr. Woodard, of Belvidere; J. H. Blodgett, of Rockford, and Col. Wilcox and C. F. Kimball, of this city.

Proposed Steamboat Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—A project is on foot here, which is likely to be carried out soon, for the consolidation of the St. Louis & Memphis Packet Company and the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and the purchase at an appraised value of all the steamers now or lately running between this port and New Orleans, paying therefor one-quarter cash and three-quarters in stock of the Company. The number of St. Louis and New Orleans steamers is about seventeen, which with the Memphis and Vicksburg packets and the tugs and barges of the Mississippi Valley Company would make one of the largest and most powerful transportation companies in the world.

Sweet Charity.

BOSTON, July 9.—The will of the late John H. Eastburn bequeaths sums of money, ranging from $500 to $2,000, to many personal friends, and to the employes in his printing office and his family servants, also to several persons who had served an apprenticeship in his office. His printing office he gave to three workmen who had been long in his employ. Among personal friends, Thomas Barry, the veteran actor, received $2,000, and B. P. Shillaber $1,000; $5,000 each is bequeathed the Franklin Typographical Society, the Home for Old Men, Old Ladies' Home, Boston Asylum and Farm School, Infant Asylum, Home for Orphans and Destitute Children, $10,000 to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and small sumes for numerous other benevolent purposes. Liberal provision is made for the widow and relations, and the remainder of the property is given to the Boston Provident Society, the income to be expended in supplying food, clothing, fuel, and other necessaries to the poor of Boston.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Central Pacific Election—The Iowa & Pacific Road—Other Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company elected Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, E. H. Miller, R. Robinson, C. H. Cummings and William E. Brown, Directors for the ensuing year.

San Joaquin County sues the Central Pacific and the Western Pacific to recover stock of the latter to the amount of $250,000, for which the bonds of the county were given in exchange.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 9.—The Directors of the Iowa & Pacific Railroad, having failed to secure the necessary capital to finish the construction of the road, have appointed F. Hinkle, commissioner at Berlin, to negotiate the sale of their bonds to German capitalists. They are very sanguine of success. The road is nearly all graded to Fort Dodge, but work ceased last fall for want of funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Parties in interest here deny the statement made by New York papers that the proposed purchase of the Central Pacific Railroad did not include the entire interest of Huntington. The Eastern associates to the contrary say they were to purchase all the stock of the Company except that owned by Stanford, who alone of the original parties was to remain in interest. It is still believed the bargain will be consummated.

DESMOINES, July 9.—Twelve miles of the DesMoines & Ames Narrow-Gauge Railroad are located.

NEW YORK, July 9.—It is thought that the office of Vice-President of the Erie Railroad Company, made vacant by the retirement of Gen. Diver, will be abolished, and its duties will devolve upon the General Manager, probably Mr. Devereaux.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The first through freight train on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad will start from Oswego to-morrow. The last spike in the road was driven at 8 o'clock this evening.

NEW YORK, July 9.—H. V. Poor's "Railroad Manual for 1873-4," just published, gives a detailed statement of 425 different railroads, of which the following is a summary:

Miles of railroad	57,323
Cost	$3,159,423,057
Cost per mile	55,116
Gross receipts	473,241,055
Operating expenses	307,486,682
Net earnings	165,754,373
Dividends paid	64,418,151

The total number of miles in operation is 67,104, of which 6,427, built last year, made no return, and others refuse information. The total earnings are $110,000,000 more than the receipts in the United States Treasury, and the net earnings $48,000,000 more than the Government interest account. The total cost is $900,000,000 more than than the national debt. Thirty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-four miles have been built since 1863.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET RACES.

JOLIET, Ill., July 9.—Everything passed off pleasantly to-day at the Fair Grounds. The attendance was larger than yesterday, the day pleasant and cool, and the programme fully carried out. The afternoon's amusement commenced with a 2:37 trot for a purse of $1,200. Six horses, Mollie O., Billy Tanner, James H. Lagoneer, Barney Kelly, and Frank Palmer put in an appearance. Lagoneer took the first, Palmer the second, and Barney Kelly the last three heats. Time 2:41¼; 2:37½; 2:41¼; 2:36½; and 2:36¼.

The pacing race between Harry and Copper-Bottom was finely contested, both horses getting two heats and had a hard struggle for the fifth. Copper-Bottom won. Best time, 2:24¼.

A single dash running race for a purse of $200 finished the day's sport. The entries were Flush, Minus, Willie Jenks, Nellie R., Udell, Sorrel Filly, and Illinois. Flush took the race in 1:45¼.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—There was good weather and a good track to-day for the races at Monmouth Park. The first was a hurdle race, eight hurdles, two miles, open for all ages, Welter weights; $400 to first horse, $75 to the second, and $25 to the third. There were only two entries, George West and Shylock, and the former won. Time, 3:59.

The second was a selling race, open to all ages, for a purse of $400, one and a quarter miles. Five horses started. The race was won by Wheatley in 2:15, beating Benjamin, second, and B. F. Carver, Utica, and Buchu.

The third race was for the Monmouth Oak stakes, one and a half miles. There were nine starters. The race was won by Doswell's gray filly in 2:45.

The fourth race was for the Mansion House stakes, two and a half miles. There were twelve entries, and only two starters. The race was won by Mate in 4:37¾, beating Boss Tweed.

THE TRIGGER.

JOLIET, Ill., July 9.—The match of fifty birds each, which took place this morning under the auspices of the Joliet Trotting Association, between Capt. Bogardus and O. T. Cook, of Joliet, resulted in favor of Bogardus by two birds. Bogardus gave Cook ten birds. The purse was $250.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Base Ball—Atlantics, 2; Philadelphias, 12.

THE RING.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Another deposit of $500 a side was made in the McCool-Aken prize fight last night.

UTAH.

Four Escaping Indians Killed—Drowned—Successful Irrigation—Madame Anna Bishop—Warm Weather, Etc.

CORINNE, Utah, July 8.—A Black Rock (Idaho) dispatch says: On Saturday last seven Indians, who were at Fort Hall awaiting their trial for the murder of a party of white men on Lost River, Idaho, last summer, attempted to escape while shipping wood under a guard, three of whom succeeded. The remaining four were shot and killed.

James Peterson, a tailor, of Brigham City, was drowned on Sunday, while bathing in a pond between that place and the line of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The Corinne & Malad Irrigating and Manufacturing Company's canal was completed a few days since, and water is now running on both sides of all the streets in the city, and in the irrigating ditches of the valley.

Madame Anna Bishop's concert, in the Opera House, to-night, was largely attended.

The weather for the past few days has been the warmest of the season.

Both houses on the beach of Great Salt Lake are greatly patronized.

SALT LAKE, July 3.—Maj. Powell, the explorer of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, leaves to-morrow morning, to complete his work. E. Moran and C. Colburn, artists, accompany him.

Gen. P. Edward Connor and Col. Akers have gone East to close negotiations for aid to the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley & Pioche Railway. Work progresses on the road. W. J. Forbes announced yesterday the suspension of the *New Endowment* daily morning paper, which is regretted by the Gentiles.

The hot weather has cleared all the canons of snow, and the shipment of ores is going on on a grand scale. Business is brighter and more active.

Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, July 9.—The House to-day passed two constitutional amendments, which go to the next Legislature for a two-thirds vote before submission to the people. One provides for redistricting the State so as not to allow less than forty-one nor more than fifty-one Senators. The other provides that towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants shall have two Representatives. An amendment providing for biennial elections was indefinitely postponed. The vote defeating the Constitutional Convention in the House was 141 to 67.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Mrs. Lizzie Hinld, one of the victims of the railroad accident near Janesville, July 5, died yesterday. Miss Jonas, of Shopiere, who was also injured, will recover.

The Hon. Jno. H. Clifford was yesterday unanimously re-elected President of the Board of Directors of Harvard College.

The Wisconsin State Dental Association, in session in Milwaukee yesterday and the day previous, adjourned last evening. Nothing important transacted.

Prof. George W. Dean and F. Blake, Jr., of the coast survey connected with the United States Treasury, are at Madison to establish an observatory at the State University for astronomical observations.

A 6-year old boy, named Harry Pierce, whose father is employed in Chicago, was drowned yesterday by falling from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad pile bridge at Madison, while fishing. His body was recovered.

Two burglars forced an entrance to the residence of E. C. Lax, of Jacksonville, Ill., on Tuesday night. Upon entering, a son of Mr. Lax was awakened and jumped from his bed, seized a club, and dealt one of the scoundrels a terrible blow, when the other drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Lax's arm, making a flesh wound. The burglars then beat a hasty retreat and escaped.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists in Council—Butler and Anti-Butler Talk.

BOSTON, July 9.—At an adjourned meeting of the State Temperance Alliance to-day, the Secretary read the report of the Campaign Committee, recommending that towns and cities be canvassed to secure the names of men who will pledge themselves to take charge of a thorough temperance canvass in their respective districts; also, recommending the appointment of agents to take charge of the work, and employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the complete State prohibitory canvass. The resolution that the execution of the Liquor law by the State and city officials was not satisfactory to the Alliance was adopted. There was considerable Butler and anti-Butler talk at the meeting, but all attempts to designate candidates for Governor was warded off.

New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Democratic State Convention will be held probably at Syracuse in the latter part of September, and the Liberal Republican Convention on the same day, it is understood, will indorse the Democratic nominees.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property and Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 9.—At Prairie du Chien, Wis., a fire early this morning totally destoyed the Sherman House. Loss, $10,000; fully insured. A number of servants narrowly escaped by jumping from a second-story window.

PROVIDENCE, June 9.—The Vin de L'Eau Hotel, a four-story wooden building, four miles below this city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The furniture was mostly saved. Loss, $12,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—The house of Thomas Adams, of Wethersfield, Conn., was burned early this morning. One child was burned to death, and it is feared that two others cannot live.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The flouring mill of Mr. Brooksmith, at Venaga, Ill., on the line of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, was struck by lightning last Saturday morning. It then caught fire and was totally destroyed, together with a large amount of grain and flour. The loss and insurance are not stated.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The upper works of the steamboat City of Cairo were burned last night. She was valued at $25,000, and insured for $10,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Conference at Morris, Ill.

MORRIS, Ill., July 9.—The Joliet District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just closed. Several important items of business were transacted. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing was granted, by a unanimous vote, a license to preach the gospel. A committee of five was appointed to invite the National Camp Meeting Association to hold a meeting on the Joliet district camp ground next year. During the afternoon of yesterday Elder Willing occupied the time shaking with the ague. Kankakee was elected as the place for the next meeting. The local preachers of the district received appointments for the next six months.

DIABOLICAL.

An Attempt to Wreck an Express Train Nobly Frustrated by a Woman.

CONCORD, N. H., July 9.—An attempt was made last night to throw the Boston express train off the track near Suncook. Two men were seen placing ties upon the track by a woman, whom they beat insensible and threw among the bushes. She managed to reach the depot and told what she saw, and the obstructions were removed. The assailants robbed the woman of nearly $400, and the satchel containing it was found, together with the words, "We made more money than we should if we had tipped off the train, you fool!"

War of Races in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The Board of Police Commissioners to-day examined a number of witnesses, most of them colored, in regard to the attack last evening on the procession of the colored Sunday-school of the Asbury Methodist Church, and, without concluding the examination, adjourned until to-morrow. The evidence to-day showed that the attack was made by a small party of boys, 8 to 10 years old, throwing stones and brickbats among the negro children of the procession. This led to a running fight, in which about 150 whites took part. About 8 persons, consisting of an even number of whites and blacks, were struck and cut by stones, some badly, but none were seriously injured. Several pistol-shots were fired by the police for the purpose of intimidation and to quell the disturbance.

$1,000 Reward.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 9.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, over the signature of Alex. Mitchell, its General Superintendent, offers $1,000 for the information that will lead to the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who removed the rail from the track on Mile 24 from Dubuque, near Farley Station, on the night of June 24, throwing a train from the track, and causing the death of the engineer and fireman, George Tillotson and Reese Anderson. Should the guilty party be found, the authorities would have a difficult task to screen them from the immediate cluch of popular vengeance.

Severe Hailstorm.

HEADQUARTERS OF STANLEY'S YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION (VIA BISMARCK, D. T.), July 3.—The engineer party was overtaken by a terrific hailstorm at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, June 24, fifty miles west of Fort Lincoln. Hailstones one and a half inches in diameter were driven with the terrible force of the wind, causing a stampede of horses, mules, and men. All the wagons were upset, and many were smashed. Two men were seriously injured by wagons falling on them. Everything is now readjusted, and the process of the expedition has not been interfered with.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Arrived—Steamships Silesia, from Hamburg, and Scotia, from Liverpool, and Caledonia and Alabama, from Glasgow.

DEATHS.

IRVINE—On Wednesday, 9th inst., at 402 West Jackson-st., Charles, son of William Irvine, in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral from the house to-day, at 11½ o'clock, thence to Rosehill by cars.

BARRETT—At 258 Hastings-st., July 9, Katie M., daughter of Joseph P. and Ellen Barrett, aged 7 months.

GERBER—J. L. Gerber, at Englewood, July 9.

Funeral services from his late residence at 11 o'clock a. m., also at 1 o'clock p. m. from St. Paul's Church, corner of Ohio and LaSalle-sts., Friday, July 11, 1873. Friends of the family invited.

WATSON—July 9, John Thomas, son of James C. and Elizabeth Watson, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock Thursday, July 10, from 115 North Market-st.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

DWIGHT—July 9, 1873, Lawrence, only child of John H. and Frances M. Dwight, aged 14 months and 29 days.

Funeral from residence, 987 Indiana-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

FORREST—Ada Forrest, aged 24 years.

Funeral to take place from her late residence, 493 Larrabee-st., at 3 o'clock.

FRINK—At Nice, France, on May 4, Alice B., wife of George M. Frink, of consumption.

Services at 1 o'clock to-day, from Christ Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Funeral train from Twenty-second-st. Station to Oak Woods Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Regular Saturday's sale of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Saturday, July 12, at 9½ o'clock. A splendid assortment of goods will be offered in this sale.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dry Goods, Fancy Dress Goods, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

At auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock, at Bowen Bros.' Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES

At auction, on FRIDAY MORNING, July 11, at [illegible] o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

$10 Down! $5 a Month!

EVENING AUCTION SALE

of nice lots at NORWOOD PARK, 3 to 5 blocks from depot. Fare $60 a year. Sale to take place on Monday evening, July 14, at 7:30 p. m., at Butters' auction rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal street. Terms only $10 down and $5 a month on each lot sold, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Get plats and bills of WILSON, PIERCE & CO., Room 8, 183 Clark-st., or of
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Grand Auction Sale

AT ELMHURST.

200 Residence Lots and 4 New Dwellings,

Each having a Lot 100 feet front,

On WEDNESDAY, July 16, '73,

ON THE GROUND.

A Special Free Train of Ten Cars will leave on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad, from the Wells Street Depot, at 10 o'clock a. m. A Free Lunch will be served at 11 o'clock. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock.

THE TERMS ARE EASY,

10 per cent cash on the day of sale, 10 per cent within 30 days, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

ELMHURST, formerly Cottage Hill, is one of the most thriving suburban villages of Chicago, having now upwards of [illegible] Dwellings, excellent School and Church facilities, high and rolling grounds, and having unusual attraction for those seeking urban homes.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

FIRST

Great Auction Sale

AT

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

OF

Choice Residence Property.

We shall offer for sale, on the ground, at Morgan Park, Washington Heights, on

Thursday, July 10, 1873,

At 2 o'clock p. m., 200 of the choicest Residence Lots on the bluff and prairie near the Military School and Church, being in subdivisions made from acre property purchased of the Blue Island Land & Building Company, and the most desirably located of any property in that delightful suburb. The sale will be peremptory and bona fide, and great bargains may be expected. Title perfect in every respect. Printed abstracts to each purchaser. Free transportation to and from the sale, via C., R. I. & P. R. R., by Special Train, leaving the Depot foot of LaSalle-st., at 1:30 p. m., sharp.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent cash, 25 per cent in 30 days, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 7 per cent per annum.

Plats will be furnished on the ground. For further particulars call upon B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st., or CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
No. 122 LaSalle-st.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Friday Morning, July 11.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Friday Morning, July 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOM, 87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

One pair Matched Bay Horses.
One Six-Seat Barouche, Harness, &c., &c.,
FRIDAY MORNING, July 11, at 10 o'clock.
Must be sold. Owner leaving city.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF

Valuable City Real Estate

At Public Auction, for Cash,

On Thursday, July 17, at 10 a. m.

At entrance to Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st., near Madison.

The property to be sold is assets of Henry Hesher, bankrupt, and consists of 67 feet front on West Polk-st., near the bridge, with 2-story and basement brick building (No. 21 West Polk-st.). This property is centrally located in a growing quarter, and the sale affords an unusual chance for a great bargain.

Also, the double 3-story frame building, with lot, known as Nos. 51 and 53 Meagher-st. This building is near Canal-st., at Sixteenth-st. crossing, contains a large number of rooms, is well built and in good repair, and, being near depot, is well adapted for a boarding-house or hotel.

All the above property will be sold by order of the Court in Bankruptcy, FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL INCUMBRANCES. TITLE IS PERFECT.

Purchasers will make deposit at sale, and pay balance after examination of abstracts.

Full particulars given on application to
ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee, 99 LaSalle-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Regular South Side Saturday's Sale of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

Goods damaged by fire and water—FURNITURE, CARPETS, and MATTRESSES.

Also a large line of Chamber and Parlor Furniture, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Crockery and Glassware, Carpets, etc.

At 11 o'clock—A large stock of Top and Open Buggies, Double and Single Harnesses, from New York.

On Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.

A Rare Chance.

For a Lady or a Business Man with some capital, a well-established business of

H. Herwegen, deceased,

146 Third-st., St. Paul.

VOLUME 26.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington H[eights]

Attractive Auct[ion] OF Beautiful [illegible]

EACH 50 FEET [illegible] IN Vincennes Road Ad[dition] WASHINGTON HE[IGHTS] ON THE GROUND, On Saturday, July [illegible]

BY C. C. THAYE[R], Real Estate Auctioneers [illegible]

ONLY $10 [illegible] $5 a Mon[th]

TO CAPITA[LISTS]

REAL ESTATE BA[RGAINS]

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDRE[WS] 14 Wall-st., N. [Y.]

ANDREWS [illegible] 10 Place Vendome, [Paris]

Travelers' C[redits]

UNION BANK OF [LONDON]

Circular N[otes]

Commercial Credits: Exchange [illegible]

Cook County Savi[ngs Bank]

103 WASHINGT[ON-ST.]

West Side Office—17 MILW[AUKEE-AV.]

THE United States Mor[tgage Co.]

7 UNION BUI[LDING]

Loans for long period[s] [illegible] mortgage of improve[d] [illegible] without commissions.

ALFRED W. SA[NBORN]

Hide and Leather In[surance Com]pany of Boston

KOUNTZE B[ROS.], Bankers, New [York]. Circular Notes, [and Letters] of Credit on the U[nion Bank] of London, avail[able in all] parts of the world.

SKOW-PETERSEN, [illegible] BANKERS, No. 2 So[uth] [illegible]

Fourth Nation[al Bank]

LOTTER[Y]

$300,[000]

Missouri Stat[e Lottery]

COMMISSION M[ERCHANTS]

WM. LITTL[E]

Commission [Merchant]